



AGENDA

August 22, 2019

PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

7:00 p.m.

Council Chambers
Roseville, California
www.roseville.ca.us

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE WELCOMES YOUR PARTICIPATION

If an agenda item is open to public comment, such public comment shall be addressed to the chair of the meeting.

Public Comment - Speakers have three minutes under Public Comment to speak on issues that are not listed on the agenda and are within the City's jurisdiction. The Brown Act does not permit any action or discussion on items not listed on the agenda.

Consent Calendar - If applicable, the Consent Calendar consists of routine items that may be approved by one motion. Any person can remove an item from the Consent Calendar to be discussed separately.

Agenda Items - Speakers have five minutes to address items that are listed on the agenda.

Americans with Disabilities Act - Notify the City Clerk or Secretary at least 72 hours in advance if special assistance is required to participate in a meeting including the need of auxiliary aids or services.

Audio/Visual Presentations - If making a presentation regarding an agenda item, audio/visual materials must be submitted to the City Clerk or Secretary at least 72 hours in advance.

Roseville City Clerk 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 916-774-5200 TDD 916-774-5220

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **ROLL CALL**
3. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
4. **PUBLIC COMMENTS**
5. **CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 5.1. Minutes of August 8, 2019

6. REQUESTS/PRESENTATIONS

6.1. INFILL PCL 178 - Verizon Riverside Monopine - 900 Riverside Av - File PL19-0040

REQUEST

The applicant requests approval of a Conditional Use Permit to allow the construction of a new 68-foot-tall monopine within a 30'x20' lease area with outdoor equipment, including a 4'x15' concrete slab with a six-foot-high chain link fence with privacy slats.

Applicant: Celeste Magennis, Epic Wireless

Owner: BMP II LLC

RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Division recommends that the Planning Commission take the following actions:

- A. Adopt the Verizon Riverside Monopine Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program;
- B. Adopt the three (3) findings of fact and approve the Conditional Use Permit subject to five (5) conditions of approval.

7. BOARD MEMBER / COMMISSIONER / STAFF REPORT

7.1. Informational Item on New Tribal Consultation Policy

The Planning Division is recommending Planning Commission hear an informational presentation. *Informational item, no action required*

8. ADJOURNMENT



PLANNING COMMISSION COMMUNICATION

Title: Minutes of August 8, 2019
Contact: Lupe Nelson, lnelson@roseville.ca.us, 916-774-5281

Meeting Date: 8/22/2019
Item #: 5.1.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Minutes of August 8, 2019



MINUTES

August 8, 2019

PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

7:00 p.m.

Council Chambers
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, California
www.roseville.ca.us

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Caporusso called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Present: Brashears, Dohner, Jensen, Krafka, Martin, Mendonsa, Caporusso
Absent: None

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Commissioner Martin led those in attendance in the Pledge of Allegiance.

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Chair Caporusso opened the Public Comment period. Hearing none, Chair Caporusso closed the Public Comment period.

5. CONSENT CALENDAR

Motion by Commissioner Jensen, seconded by Commissioner Brashears, to approve the Consent Calendar.

Motion Passed.

Roll Call Vote:

Ayes: Dohner, Mendonsa, Jensen, Martin, Brashears, Krafka, Caporusso

5.1. Minutes of July 11, 2019

6. REQUESTS/PRESENTATIONS

6.1. SRSP PCL 14 - Life Time Fitness Modification - 1435 E Roseville Parkway - File PL19-0193

REQUEST

The applicant requests approval of a Conditional Use Permit Modification to modify the operational conditions at Life Time Fitness. The modifications include expanded hours of operation for the main building and for outdoor lap swimming, and the allowance of outdoor music on three specific holidays and during one Yoga Under the Stars event each year.

Applicant: Marcus Lo Duca, Law Office of Marcus J. Lo Duca, PC
Property Owner: Angelo G. Tsakopoulos, Tsakopoulos Investments, LLC

RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Division recommends that the Planning Commission take the following actions:

- A. Adopt the two (2) findings of fact and approve the Conditional Use Permit Modification subject to four (4) conditions of approval.

Associate Planner, Kinnie Shallow, presented the staff report.

Chair Caporusso opened the public hearing and invited comments from the applicant and/or audience.

Applicant, Marcus Lo Duca, stated he had received a copy of the staff report and was in agreement with staff's recommendation.

Terri Dougan and Sushil Tandel spoke in opposition to having outdoor music on Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day and during one (1) Yoga Under the Stars event.

Mark Snedecon spoke in favor of the proposed modifications to the Conditional Use Permit.

Public Comments:

- Sounds from the children in the pools can be heard in neighboring backyards.
- Noise on Saturday mornings and evenings is loud.
- Plant trees along the masonry wall to buffer noise.
- Additional noise complaints: night cleaning machine, dumpster collection, workers in the back of the building.
- Gym has great benefits for its members.
- No issue with extension of gym hours.
- House value has declined since Life Time Fitness was opened.
- Worried that camera located on the backside of facility looks into neighbor's property.
- Noise affects the quality of life.

- Approve the recommendation for one year and then revisit.

Applicant Response:

- The intent of the music is to provide ambient background music.
- Trees were planted. However, certain neighbor's requested the trees be taken down. It was an operational condition.
- To mitigate the dumpster collection noise, mats have been ordered to place under the dumpster.
- The night cleaning noise was a fan that was coming on in the early hours of the morning. The timer has been reset.

Commissioner Discussion:

- Is there outdoor music at the food festival held by Saint Anna Greek Orthodox Church?
- Is dusk actually a defined time?
- Sunrise and sunset have defined times.
- How many lanes are in the indoor lap pool and outdoor lap pool?
- Have there been noise complaints which do not involve music?
- What are the hours of operation for other fitness clubs in Roseville.
- What is the intent of the music? Live band or ambient music?
- Is the Noise Ordinance the same for commercial and residential properties?
- If the trees were planted, how were they removed?

Chair Caporusso closed the public hearing.

Motion by Commissioner Jensen, seconded by Commissioner Martin, to

- A. Adopt the two (2) findings of fact and approve the Conditional Use Permit Modification subject to four (4) conditions of approval and revision to Exhibit A.

Revised Exhibit A – Operational Conditions

A. Hours of Operation

Main Building: 4:00am – Midnight. With the exception of lap swimming, no outdoor activities or uses shall take place before 7:00am.

Outdoor Pool: Family/recreational swim shall not begin until 10:00am and lasts until 8:30pm (lap swimming may begin at 4:00am and is permitted until midnight).

Tennis Courts: 8:00am – 10:00pm with the exception of the four (4) closest courts to single family residences to the east, which shall be closed at 9:00 pm and their pole lights be turned off at that time. Only security level lighting on bollards shall be allowed after 10:00pm.

B. Swim Team/Swim Meets

No outdoor swim meets or events will be held at the project site.

C. Enhanced Landscaping

Pursuant to the submitted landscaping plan, eight (8) 36" box broadleaf

evergreen trees shall be planted on the slope between the wall and emergency access driveway to the rear of the building, screening views to and from the building. Eight (8) 36" box coniferous evergreen trees shall be planted around the trash enclosure and the turn around.

D. Events/Outdoor Music

Outdoor music in compliance with the City Noise Ordinance shall be allowed in the outdoor pool area only on Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, and one (1) Yoga Under the Stars event from 10:00am-8:00pm.

Motion Passed.

Roll Call Vote:

Ayes: Brashears, Mendonsa, Martin, Jensen, Krafka, Dohner, Caporusso

6.2. NIPA PCL CO-12 - Campus Oaks CO-12 Phase 1 - 6300 Campus Parkway - File PL19-0177

REQUEST

The applicant requests approval of a Tentative Subdivision Map to create 15 small lot single-family parcels, a Major Project Permit Stage 2 for residential architecture, and an Administrative Permit to transfer two units from parcel CO-1 to CO-12 within the Campus Oaks Master Plan. The unit transfers will not change the number of units within a transferring or receiving parcel by more than 20-percent.

Applicant/Property Owner: Stephen Des Jardins, BBC Roseville Oaks LLC

RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Division recommends that the Planning Commission take the following actions:

- A. Adopt the three (3) findings of fact and approve the Tentative Subdivision Map subject to fifty-two (52) conditions of approval.
- B. Adopt the two (2) findings of fact and approve the Major Project Permit Stage 2 subject to twenty-five (25) conditions of approval.
- C. Adopt the three (3) findings of fact and approve the Administrative Permit subject to one (1) condition of approval.

Associate Planner, Shelby Vockel, presented the staff report.

Chair Caporusso opened the public hearing and invited comments from the applicant and/or audience.

No public comments were received.

Commissioner Discussion:

- What is the timing of the frontage and median landscaping on Blue Oaks?
- Appreciate diversity of home styles.
- Refreshingly unique home styles.

- Interested to see what front loading home look like onto park-couplet.

Motion by Commissioner Mendonsa, seconded by Vice-Chair Brashears, to:

- A. Adopt the three (3) findings of fact and approve the Tentative Subdivision Map subject to fifty-two (52) conditions of approval.
- B. Adopt the two (2) findings of fact and approve the Major Project Permit Stage 2 subject to twenty-five (25) conditions of approval.
- C. Adopt the three (3) findings of fact and approve the Administrative Permit subject to one (1) condition of approval.

Motion Passed.

Roll Call Vote:

Ayes: Martin, Krafka, Mendonsa, Dohner, Jensen, Brashears, Caporusso

6.3. WRSP PCL F-81 - Fiddymment Plaza - 4701 Fiddymment Road - PL19-0013

The applicant requested that this project be withdrawn from the Agenda.

7. **BOARD MEMBER / COMMISSIONER / STAFF REPORT**

Staff Report:

- Old Town Lofts project appeal update: City Council denied the appeal with the following modifications.
 - Eliminate one unit to allow for additional parking.
 - No left turn from Douglas Blvd.
- August 22, 2019 Planning Commission meeting will have one (1) item.

7.1. Planning Commission Meeting Start Time

REQUEST

City Council has requested that the Planning Commission reconsider changing the Planning Commission Meeting start time.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Planning Commission discuss modifications to the start time of Commission meetings and determine whether to request the City Council maintain or modify the current Planning Commission start time.

Greg Bitter, Planning Manager, presented the report.

Commissioner Discussion:

- A 6:00 p.m. start time allows for consistency with other Boards and Commissions.

Motion by Commissioner Jensen, seconded by Vice-Chair Brashears, to recommend that City Council change the Planning Commission start time to 6:00 p.m.

Motion Passed:

Ayes: Krafka, Jensen, Dohner, Brashears, Martin

Noes: Mendonsa, Caporusso

Motion by Commissioner Mendonsa, seconded by Commissioner Jensen, to recommend that City Council implement the 6:00 p.m. Planning Commission start time effective with the October 10, 2019 Planning Commission meeting.

Motion Passed:

Ayes: Martin, Brashears, Dohner, Jensen, Krafka, Mendonsa, Caporusso

8. ADJOURNMENT

Motion by Commissioner Mendonsa, seconded by Commissioner Dohner, to adjourn the meeting. The Motion Passed unanimously at 8:16 p.m. with a voice vote.



PLANNING COMMISSION COMMUNICATION

Title: INFILL PCL 178 - Verizon Riverside Monopine - 900 Riverside Av - File PL19-0040
Contact: Shelby Vockel, svockel@roseville.ca.us, 916-746-1347

Meeting Date: 8/22/2019
Item #: 6.1.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Staff Report

Attachment 1 Alternative Site Analysis, Dtech Communications

Attachment 2 Photo Simulations

Exhibit A Verizon Riverside MND and MMRP

Exhibit B Project Notes and Plot Plan

Exhibit C Site Plan

Exhibit D Enlarged Equipment and Antenna Plans

Exhibit E Elevations

ITEM 6.1: **Conditional Use Permit – 900 Riverside Ave. – INFILL PCL 178 – Verizon Riverside Monopine – PL19-0040**

REQUEST

The applicant requests approval of a Conditional Use Permit to allow the construction of a new 68-foot-tall monopine within a 30'x20' lease area with outdoor equipment, including a 4'x15' concrete slab with a six-foot-high chain link fence with privacy slats.

Owner – BMP II LLC
Applicant – Celeste Magennis, Epic Wireless

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Division recommends that the Planning Commission take the following actions:

- A. Adopt the Verizon Riverside Monopine Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program;
- B. Adopt the three (3) findings of fact and approve the Conditional Use Permit subject to five (5) conditions of approval.

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING ISSUES

There are no outstanding issues associated with this request. The applicant has reviewed and is in agreement with the recommended conditions of approval.

BACKGROUND

The project site is located at 900 Riverside Ave., on the west side of Riverside Ave., approximately 360 feet north of the intersection of Riverside Ave. and Cirby Way in the Infill area of the City of Roseville. The site has a zoning and land use designation of General Commercial (GC). The property is developed with an auto repair shop, and is surrounded by auto-related uses to the north, east and south. An apartment complex is located to the west of the project site.

The project proposes a new wireless telecommunications facility, located to the west of the building at 900 Riverside Ave. The facility will be located within a 600 square foot lease area, which will be surrounded by a six-foot-tall chain-link fence with privacy slats. The privacy slats will be painted to match the adjacent building. The lease area will accommodate the base of the tower, as well as equipment cabinets and associated utilities.

As proposed, the tower will be designed to mimic a pine tree, known as a “monopine” design. The height of the underlying monopole will be 63 feet in height, with an additional five feet of foliage extending beyond the top of the tower for a total height of 68 feet. The antenna will be mounted at 60 feet in height, and the top of the antenna will match the top of the tower structure at 63 feet. The project proposes the installation of three six-foot panel antennas per sector, for a total of nine antennas.

SITE INFORMATION

Location: 900 Riverside Ave.

Total Size: 1.60 acres

Topography and Setting: The project is located on one parcel, on the west side of Riverside Ave., in the Infill area of the City of Roseville. The project site is developed with a commercial building and is fully paved. The site is surrounded by commercial parcels, primarily utilized for auto-related uses, including a gas station, auto repair facilities, and used car sales. An existing apartment complex is located to the west of the project site.

EVALUATION

Telecommunications facilities exceeding 60 feet in height are permitted with approval of a Conditional Use Permit, subject to standards established in Zoning Ordinance Section 19.34.010. As the project proposes an overall height of 68 feet, a Conditional Use Permit is required.

Section 19.78.060 of the City of Roseville Zoning Ordinance requires that three findings be made in order to approve or conditionally approve a Conditional Use Permit. The three findings are listed below in ***italicized, bold*** text and are followed by an evaluation of the map in relation to each finding.

1. The proposed use or development is consistent with the City of Roseville General Plan and any applicable specific plan.

Wireless telecommunications facilities, referenced in the General Plan as “Privately-Owned Utilities”, are permitted in all land use areas, provide that the facilities are designed and constructed in a manner consistent with adopted land use policies and design guidelines to the extent feasible. The General Plan relies on the Zoning Ordinance (Section 19.34.020) to establish location, general standards, and design criteria for telecommunications facilities. As discussed below, the proposed monopine tower is consistent with the Zoning Ordinance; therefore, the proposed use is consistent with the City of Roseville General Plan. The project is not located within a specific plan area.

2. The proposed use or development conforms to all applicable standards and requirements of the Zoning Ordinance.

Zoning Ordinance Section 19.34.030 provides general standards for the development of telecommunications facilities. The general standards for these facilities are as follows:

- 1. Building mounted antennas are encouraged, provided that the wireless communication facility is compatible with the building design and does not negatively impact the surrounding area.*

The project proposes a freestanding monopine, rather than a building mounted antenna structure.

Figure 1: Project Location



2. *Where building mounting is not possible, an attempt should be made to screen new monopoles from public view and to co-locate new antennas on existing monopoles.*

Staff requested that the applicant, Epic Wireless, conduct an alternative site analysis to determine whether or not any nearby collocation opportunities were available prior to moving forward with the current request (Attachment 1). The nearest identified opportunity site was at 715 Cirby Way, known as the Crown Castle Tower, located approximately 900 feet from the project site. Epic Wireless and Verizon Wireless made a good faith effort to negotiate with the property owner to collocate on the Crown Castle Tower; however, the additional lease area and utility installations necessary for the new Verizon facilities made the project infeasible due to constraints on the Crown Castle Tower site. Following this analysis, the current project was proposed.

The proposed telecommunications facility is designed to mimic pine trees located on the adjacent apartment complex site. As proposed, the monopine tower will be located between several buildings, in a lease area that is surrounded by auto repair facilities to the north, south, and east. Those commercial buildings will screen much of the lower portion of the monopine tower.

3. *In order to minimize overall visual impact, wireless communication facilities should be designed to promote facility and site sharing.*

Condition #3 requires the proposed tower to allow for future collocation with other wireless carriers, as well as accommodate additional antennas.

4. *No facility should be installed on an exposed ridgeline, in or at a location readily visible from a public trail, recreation area, or scenic area unless it is satisfactorily screened or made to appear as a natural environmental feature.*

The project site is surrounded to the north, east, and south by auto repair uses, and an apartment complex to the west. The facility is not located on an exposed ridgeline, nor is it readily visible from a public trail, recreation area, or scenic area.

5. *Wireless communication facilities should be painted colors which are most compatible with their surroundings.*

The proposed monopine has a pine tree design, intended to mimic the nearby pine trees on the adjacent apartment complex site. The pole will be painted brown to simulate a tree trunk, with green, artificial foliage intended to look like the limbs of a pine tree.

6. *Innovated design should be used whenever the screening potential for the site is low. For example, designing structures which are compatible with surrounding architecture, or appear as a natural environmental feature, could help mitigate the visual impact of a facility.*

As stated above, the proposed monopine will be designed to mimic a pine tree, similar to other large trees nearby.

7. *Wireless communication facilities and all other equipment such as emergency generators and air conditioners must be designed to be consistent with City noise standards when in proximity to sensitive receptors.*

Condition #4 requires that all equipment on the project site operate within the limitation set by the Noise Ordinance.

8. *A professional telecommunications expert shall perform an evaluation of the radio frequency certifying that the frequency levels meet federal standards and that the facility will not interfere with the City's or other public entities' emergency broadcast systems.*

A Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields Exposure Report was prepared for Verizon by Dtech Communications in February of 2019 to ensure that the proposed wireless telecommunications facility complies with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations. This report is included as an attachment to the Verizon Riverside Monopine Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (Exhibit A). The report finds that the monopine will operate within regulatory standards.

9. *Telecommunication facilities located on a lot adjacent to a residential zone district shall be set back from the residential zone by two feet for each one foot of total height. The required setback shall be measured at its widest potential position.*

The Zoning Ordinance requires that a telecommunications facility adjacent to a residential zone district shall be set back from the residential zone by two feet for every one foot of total height. The overall height of the tower, including the foliage, is 68 feet, resulting in a minimum required setback of 136 feet from the western property line. The tower is approximately 138 feet from the property line of the adjacent apartment complex, therefore exceeding the requirement.

3. ***The location, size, design, and operating characteristics of the use or development is compatible with and shall not adversely affect or be materially detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of persons residing or working in the area, or be detrimental or injurious to public or private property or improvements.***

The Zoning Ordinance provides standards for telecommunications facilities, particularly with regard to siting a facility to minimize visual impact. As proposed, the monopine tower will be located between several buildings, in a lease area that is surrounded by auto repair facilities to the north, south, and east. Those commercial buildings will screen much of the lower portion of the monopine tower. Additionally, an existing apartment complex is located to the west of the project site, which places the proposed tower adjacent to a residential use. The Zoning Ordinance requires that a telecommunications facility adjacent to a residential zone district shall be set back from the residential zone by two feet for every one foot of total height. The tower is approximately 138 feet from the property line of the adjacent apartment complex, therefore exceeding the required 136 foot setback. As previously discussed, the proposed tower complies with the General Standards for monopoles and meets the setback and location standards intended to reduce visual impacts.

The proposed telecommunications facility also provides screening through the “monopine” pine tree design, as well as privacy slats painted to match adjacent buildings in the lease area's chain link fence. The adjacent apartment site has several large pine trees along its eastern boundary, buffering the nearest apartment building from the auto repair use at 900 Riverside Ave. The monopine design of the proposed tower is intended to mimic the existing landscaping. Photo simulations from various points within the nearby residential areas are included in Attachment 2.

The project is conditioned to allow collocation, or facility sharing with other wireless service providers, in the future (Condition #3). Additionally, the emergency generator shall comply with Noise Ordinance standards (Condition #4) to minimize potential impacts on the surrounding uses. With appropriate facility siting, camouflage for the monopine tower, opportunities to collocate, and compliance with Noise Ordinance standards, the project is consistent with the Zoning Ordinance general standards for wireless communication facilities and will not adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of persons working and residing in proximity of the monopine tower.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

The proposed project was distributed to the various agencies and departments which have requested notice of City applications, and all comments were considered and incorporated into the Conditions of Approval, as appropriate. Notice of the application was also distributed to the Roseville Coalition of Neighborhood Associations. No comments were received. A public notice of the Design Committee hearing was published on August 9, 2019, and was distributed to all property owners within 300 feet of the project site. To date, no comments have been received.

CONCLUSION

As proposed and conditioned, the project complies with the City of Roseville General Plan and the Zoning Ordinance. The project is consistent with the requirements for telecommunications facilities as discussed on pages 2-4 of this report, as well as with the findings for approval of a Conditional Use Permit.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

An Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was prepared for the project pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed wireless telecommunications facility (Exhibit A). Mitigation measures were included with the project to provide procedures in the event of the unanticipated discovery of cultural or paleontological resources. With mitigation, environment impacts were found to be less than significant. The IS/MND was released on July 26, 2019 for a period of 20 days ending on August 15, 2019.

RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Division recommends the Planning Commission take the following actions:

- A. Adopt the Verizon Riverside Monopine Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program;
- B. Adopt the three (3) findings of fact as stated in the staff report and approve the **Conditional Use Permit – 900 Riverside Ave – INFILL PCL 178 – Verizon Riverside Monopine – PL19-0040** subject to five (5) conditions of approval.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT (File # PL19-0040)

1. The project is approved as shown in Exhibits B-E and as conditioned or modified below. (Planning)
2. The Conditional Use Permit approval shall be effectuated within a period of two (2) years from the date of approval and if not effectuated shall expire on **August 22, 2021**. Prior to said expiration date, the applicant may apply for an extension of time, provided, however, this approval shall be extended for no more than a total of one year from **August 22, 2021**.
3. The wireless facility shall be designed to allow co-location of wireless service providers and to accommodate additional wireless antennas. (Planning)
4. All equipment associated with the wireless facility shall comply with the City's Noise Ordinance standards. (Planning)
5. Prior to construction, the applicant shall provide radio coverage documentation to the Fire Department indicating that this facility will not interfere with public safety amplification signals. (Planning, Fire)

Attachments

1. Alternative Site Analysis, Dtech Communications
2. Photo Simulations

Exhibits

- A. Verizon Riverside Monopine Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachments
- B. Project Notes and Plot Plan
- C. Site Plan
- D. Enlarged Equipment and Antenna Plans
- E. Elevations

Note to Applicant and/or Developer: Please contact the Planning Division staff at (916) 774-5276 prior to the Commission meeting if you have any questions on any of the recommended conditions for your project. If you challenge the decision of the Commission in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues which you or someone else raised at the public hearing held for this project, or in written correspondence delivered to the Planning Manager at, or prior to, the public hearing.



Alternative Site Analysis

**Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Facility
“Cirby Way”**

**Monopine Telecommunications Tower
APN: 427-170-035-000**

May 14, 2019

**Summary of Site Evaluations and Technical Evidence
Conducted by Epic Wireless Group, LLC.**



I. Executive Summary

In 2015 Epic Wireless Group, LLC. was contracted to identify a wireless site location and design to serve a significant gap in wireless coverage identified by Verizon Wireless in the vicinity of Roseville, California within Placer County. After conducting a thorough research and evaluation of existing buildings and structures in the area that would accommodate a collocation, Verizon Wireless determined a new tower must be constructed to adequately meet the coverage and capacity goals. The review conducted by Epic Wireless led to the conclusion that the presently proposed monopine located on a Commercially zoned parcel at APN 427-170-035-000 is the least intrusive site that can offer the needed coverage to the area suffering from a significant gap in coverage.

II. Coverage Objective

Area resident requests, customer complaints, and Verizon Wireless RF Engineers have confirmed a significant wireless coverage gap in the City of Roseville, specifically in the area along major thoroughways such as Riverside Ave and Cirby Way. The coverage objective is detailed in the attached coverage maps provided by Verizon Wireless RF Engineers. The coverage maps indicate a lack in coverage denoted as grey coloring. The lack of coverage entirely engulfs the intersection of Riverside Ave and Cirby Way and the immediate surrounding areas. This area of Roseville consists of single and multi-family residential uses, small commercial and light industrial businesses, schools, and major highways. It is Verizon Wireless' goal to provide exceptional coverage to all of its current and future customers by filling existing significant gaps in coverage as identified in this section of Roseville. The number of residents, business owners, office workers, and travelers that would benefit from this proposal each day are numbered in the thousands. Local law enforcement agencies and fire districts are often in support of increased cell coverage as improved services have proven to aid these agencies to perform their critical first response duties. In addition, the new tower will allow for collocation opportunities that may attract other carriers to this location in order to provide more enhanced coverage from multiple carriers and limit the need for additional cell facilities in the future.

III. Methodology

In identifying the least intrusive site location and design, Verizon Wireless looks to local municipal code, ordinances, and general plans to identify the values significant to the local community for placement of wireless facilities. In addition, each proposed site must meet minimum requirements of a willing landlord, feasible construction, road access, available telephone and electrical utilities as well as compliance with local zoning requirements. In completing its site alternatives analysis, Epic Wireless first looked for collocation opportunities which could provide service to the identified coverage gap. Verizon Wireless first attempted to identify existing cell towers for collocation. One existing cell tower was identified in the area that could provide the needed coverage. The existing cell facility was not further pursued for the reasons outlined below:

1. Crown Castle Tower (715 Cirby Way):



The identified Crown Castle owned cell tower was the primary selected candidate to fill the identified significant gap in coverage. Epic Wireless and Verizon Wireless worked closely with Crown Castle Real Estate representatives to discuss collocating equipment on the existing structure. This existing monopole facility, pictured above, would have been required to be extended to meet the height requirements of Verizon Wireless RF Engineers. Additionally, the site required to have the existing ground compound expanded to accommodate Verizon Wireless ground equipment. The ground equipment would also need to be fed by power and fiber sources across the property to serve the site with the needed power and fiber services. Verizon Wireless made the requirements known to Crown Castle who began discussing site modifications with the underlying property owner. As this site compound needed to be enlarged and have additional utility easements encumber the property, the property owner was required to be consulted and approve any modification. Ultimately, the property owner made it clear they were unwilling to allow for any utility installations across the property or any additional increase to the ground equipment compound. The property owner did not agree to encumber their property any further, thereby preventing this site location from moving forward. Epic Wireless, on behalf of Verizon Wireless, was required to look elsewhere for an alternative site location.

IV. Conclusion

The identified site location and design of the proposed facility represents a thorough and responsible investigation of the alternative collocation possibilities. Verizon Wireless, with the help of Epic Wireless and Verizon Wireless RF Engineers, has determined the proposed site to be the best available location for a new wireless telecommunication facility in order to service the desired coverage objective and provide coverage to the existing residents, businesses, and travelers. This facility is believed to have the least impacts to the community while offering future opportunity for other carriers to collocate.

Existing



Proposed



Proposed Verizon
Installation

view from Cappas Court looking southeast at site

Existing



Proposed



view from Cirby Way looking north at site



386159 Cirby Way
900 Riverside Avenue, Roseville, CA
Photosims Produced on 2-9-2019

AdvanceSim 
Photo Simulation Solutions
Contact (925) 202-8507

Existing



Proposed



view from Riverside Avenue looking west at site



386159 Cirby Way
900 Riverside Avenue, Roseville, CA
Photosims Produced on 2-9-2019

Existing



Proposed



view from Riverside Avenue looking southwest at site

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Notice is hereby given that, as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has prepared an Initial Study leading to a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project referenced below. This Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for public review and comment.

Project Title/File#: INFILL PCL 178 – Verizon Riverside Monopine; PL#19-0040

Project Location: 900 Riverside Ave.; APN 472-170-035-000

Project Owner: BMP II LLC

Project Applicant: Celeste Magennis, Epic Wireless

Project Planner: Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner

Project Description: The project includes a Conditional Use Permit to construct a new 68-foot-tall monopine telecommunications facility. The tower will be located within a 30'x20' lease area with outdoor equipment, on a 4'x15' concrete slab. The lease area will be enclosed with a six-foot-tall chain link fence with privacy slats.

Document Review and Availability: The public review and comment period begins on **July 26, 2019** and ends on **August 15, 2019**. The Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed during normal business hours (8:00 am to 5:00 pm) at the Planning Division offices, located at 311 Vernon Street. It may also be viewed online at:

<https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774505>

Written comments on the adequacy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration may be submitted to Shelby Vockel, Planning Division, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678, and must be received no later than 5:00 pm on August 15, 2019.

This project will be scheduled for a public hearing before the City's Planning Commission. At this hearing, the Planning Commission will consider the Mitigated Negative Declaration and associated project entitlements. The tentative hearing date is August 22, 2019.

Mike Isom
Development Services Director

Dated: July 25, 2019

Publish: July 26, 2019

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number: INFILL PCL 178 – Verizon Riverside Monopine; File # PL19-0040

Project Location: 900 Riverside Ave., Roseville, Placer County; 472-170-035-000

Project Applicant: Celeste Magennis – Epic Wireless - 605 Coolidge Dr. Suite 100, Folsom, CA 95630 – (530) 417-1883

Property Owner: BMP II LLC – 8636 Antelope North Rd., Antelope, CA 95843

Lead Agency Contact Person: Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner – City of Roseville, 311 Vernon St., Roseville, CA 95678 – (916)746-1347

Date: July 26, 2019

Project Description:

The project includes a Conditional Use Permit to construct a new 68-foot-tall monopine telecommunications facility. The tower will be located within a 30'x20' lease area with outdoor equipment, on a 4'x15' concrete slab. The lease area will be enclosed with a six-foot-tall chain link fence with privacy slats.

DECLARATION

The Planning Manager has determined that the above project will not have significant effects on the environment and therefore does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. The determination is based on the attached initial study and the following findings:

- A. *The project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.*
- B. *The project will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.*
- C. *The project will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.*
- D. *The project will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.*
- E. *No substantial evidence exists that the project may have a significant effect on the environment.*
- F. *The project incorporates all applicable mitigation measures identified in the attached initial study.*
- G. *This Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.*

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title/File Number:	INFILL PCL 178 – Verizon Riverside Monopine/ File # PL19-0040
Project Location:	The project is located at 900 Riverside Ave, on 1.60 acres in the Infill area of the City of Roseville.
Project Description:	The project includes a Conditional Use Permit to construct a new 68-foot-tall monopine telecommunications facility. The tower will be located within a 30'x20' lease area with outdoor equipment, on a 4'x15' concrete slab. The lease area will be enclosed with a six-foot-tall chain link fence with privacy slats.
Project Applicant:	Celeste Magennis – Epic Wireless - 605 Coolidge Dr. Suite 100, Folsom, CA 95630 – (530) 417-1883
Property Owner:	BMP II LLC – 8636 Antelope North Rd., Antelope, CA 95843
Lead Agency Contact:	Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner – City of Roseville, 311 Vernon St., Roseville, CA 95678 – (916)746-1347

This initial study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the above described project application. The document relies on the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report and site-specific studies prepared to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the project. Where documents were submitted by consultants working for the applicant, City staff reviewed such documents in order to determine whether, based on their own professional judgment and expertise, staff found such documents to be credible and persuasive. Staff has only relied on documents that reflect their independent judgment, and has not accepted at face value representations made by consultants for the applicant.

This document has been prepared to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects.

The initial study is a public document used by the decision-making lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the lead agency finds substantial evidence that any aspect of the project, either individually or cumulatively, may have a significant effect on the environment, regardless of whether the overall effect of the project is adverse or beneficial, the lead agency is required to prepare an EIR. If the agency finds no substantial evidence that the project or any of its aspects may cause a significant effect on the environment, a negative declaration shall be prepared. If in the course of analysis, the agency recognizes that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, but that by incorporating specific mitigation measures to which the applicant agrees, the impact will be reduced to a less than significant effect, a mitigated negative declaration shall be prepared.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is located at 900 Riverside Ave, on the west side of Riverside Ave, approximately 400 feet north of the intersection of Riverside Ave and Cirby Way (Figure 1). The site is located on 1.60 acres in the Infill area, in the southern portion the City. The subject property is developed with an existing building and is fully paved. The parcels to the north, south, and east are also zoned for commercial uses, and are developed with commercial uses such as gas stations and an auto body shop. Residential uses are located to the west of the project site. Refer to Table 1 for land use designations and uses of the site and surrounding properties.

Figure 1 – Project Location



Table 1 – Zoning, Land Use, and Use of Property

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	GC	General Commercial (GC)	Auto repair
North	MP	Light Industrial (LI)	Auto repair
South	GC	General Commercial (GC)	Auto repair
East	GC and CC	General Commercial (GC) and Community Commercial (CC)	Used car sales
West	PD 29	High Density Residential (HDR -17.5)	Multi-family residential

Environmental Setting

The project is located on one parcel, on the west side of Riverside Ave, in the Infill area of the City of Roseville. The project site is developed with a commercial building and fully paved. The site is surrounded by commercial parcels, primarily utilized for automotive-related uses, including a gas station, auto repair facilities, and used car sales. An existing apartment complex is located to the west of the project site.

Proposed Project

The project includes a Conditional Use Permit to allow the construction of a new 68-foot-tall monopine telecommunications facility. The tower will be located within a 30'x20' lease area with outdoor equipment, on a 4'x15' concrete slab. The lease area will be enclosed with a six-foot-tall chain link fence with privacy slats.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE MITIGATION ORDINANCES, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

For projects that are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified, CEQA Guidelines section 15183(f) allows a lead agency to rely on previously adopted development policies or standards as mitigation for the environmental effects, when the standards have been adopted by the City, with findings based on substantial evidence, that the policies or standards will substantially mitigate environmental effects, unless substantial new information shows otherwise (CEQA Guidelines §15183(f)). The City of Roseville adopted CEQA Implementing Procedures (Implementing Procedures) which are consistent with this CEQA Guidelines section. The current version of the Implementing Procedures were adopted in April 2008, along with Findings of Fact, as Resolution 08-172. The below regulations and ordinances were found to provide uniform mitigating policies and standards, and are applicable to development projects. The City's Mitigating Policies and Standards are referenced, where applicable, in the Initial Study Checklist.

- City of Roseville 2035 General Plan
- City of Roseville Zoning Ordinance (RMC Title 19)
- City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards (Resolution 16-75)
- Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Title 18)
- Noise Regulation (RMC Ch.9.24)
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80)
- Drainage Fees (Dry Creek [RMC Ch.4.49] and Pleasant Grove Creek [RMC Ch.4.48])
- West Placer Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152)
- Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20)
- Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch.4.44)
- Highway 65 Joint Powers Authority Improvement Fee (Resolution 2008-02)
- South Placer Regional Transportation Authority Transportation and Air Quality Mitigation Fee (Resolution 09-05)
- Tree Preservation Ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66)
- Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347)
- Specific Plan Design Guidelines:
 - Development Guidelines Del Webb Specific Plan (Resolution 96-330)
 - Landscape Design Guidelines for North Central Roseville Specific Plan (Resolution 90-170)
 - North Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 00-432)

- Northeast Roseville Specific Plan (Olympus Pointe) Signage Guidelines (Resolution 89-42)
- North Roseville Area Design Guidelines (Resolution 92-226)
- Northeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines (Resolution 87-31)
- Southeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines (Resolution 88-51)
- Stoneridge Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 98-53)
- Highland Reserve North Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 97-128)
- West Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 04-40)
- Sierra Vista Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 12-217)
- Creekview Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 12-320)
- Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 16-273)

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183, any project which is consistent with the development densities established by zoning, a Community Plan, or a General Plan for which an EIR was certified shall not require additional environmental review, except as may be necessary to examine whether there are project-specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or its site. The Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR updated the City's General Plan to 2035, and updated Citywide analyses of traffic, water supply, water treatment, wastewater treatment, and waste disposal. The proposed project is consistent with the adopted land use designations examined within the environmental documents listed above, and thus this Initial Study focuses on effects particular to the specific project site, impacts which were not analyzed within the EIR, and impacts which may require revisiting due to substantial new information. When applicable, the topical sections within the Initial Study summarize the findings within the environmental documents listed above. The analysis, supporting technical materials, and findings of the environmental document are incorporated by reference, and are available for review at the Civic Center, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA.

EXPLANATION OF INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines recommend that lead agencies use an Initial Study Checklist to determine potential impacts of the proposed project on the physical environment. The Initial Study Checklist provides a list of questions concerning a comprehensive array of environmental issue areas potentially affected by this project. This section of the Initial Study incorporates a portion of Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form, contained in the CEQA Guidelines. Within each topical section (e.g. Air Quality) a description of the setting is provided, followed by the checklist responses, thresholds used, and finally a discussion of each checklist answer.

There are four (4) possible answers to the Environmental Impacts Checklist on the following pages. Each possible answer is explained below:

- 1) A "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from the information that a fair argument based on substantial evidence can be made to support a conclusion that a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change may occur to any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project. When one or more "Potentially significant Impact" entries are made, an EIR is required.
- 2) A "Less Than Significant With Mitigation" answer is appropriate when the lead agency incorporates mitigation measures to reduce an impact from "Potentially Significant" to "Less than Significant." For

example, floodwater impacts could be reduced from a potentially-significant level to a less-than-significant level by relocating a building to an area outside of the floodway. The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation measures are identified as MM followed by a number.

- 3) A “Less Than significant Impact” answer is appropriate if there is evidence that one or more environmental impacts may occur, but the impacts are determined to be less than significant, or the application of development policies and standards to the project will reduce the impact(s) to a less-than-significant level. For instance, the application of the City’s Improvement Standards reduces potential erosion impacts to a less-than-significant level.
- 4) A “No Impact” answer is appropriate where it can be demonstrated that the impact does not have the potential to adversely affect the environment. For instance, a project in the center of an urbanized area with no agricultural lands on or adjacent to the project area clearly would not have an adverse effect on agricultural resources or operations. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study. Where a “No Impact” answer is adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study, further narrative explanation is not required. A “No Impact” answer is explained when it is based on project-specific factors as well as generous standards.

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off- and on-site, indirect, direct, construction, and operation impacts, except as provided for under State CEQA Guidelines.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics

The project site is located within a commercially zoned area of the city. The site is developed with an existing commercial building and is fully paved. A multi-family residential apartment complex is located to the west of the project site. Auto-related commercial uses are located to the north, south, and east. The site is also located near the intersection of two arterial roadways, including Riverside Ave. and Cirby Way.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of an environmental impact cannot always be determined through the use of a specific, quantifiable threshold. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b) affirms this by the statement “an ironclad definition of significant effect is not always possible because the significance of an activity may vary with the setting.” This is particularly true of aesthetic impacts. As an example, a proposed parking lot in a dense urban center would have markedly different visual effects than a parking lot in an open space area. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–d of the checklist below. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Zoning Ordinance (e.g. building height, setbacks, etc), Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Ch. 18), and the Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347), will prevent significant impacts in urban settings as it relates to items a, b, and c, below.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) There are no designated or eligible scenic vistas or scenic highways within or adjacent to the City of Roseville.

c) The project site is in an urban setting, and as a result lacks any prominent or high-quality natural features which could be negatively impacted by development. The project proposes a monopine design to camouflage the cell tower facility, and the project area will be in proximity to mature pine trees to the west. The City of Roseville has adopted Community Design Guidelines (CDG) for the purpose of creating building and community designs which are a visual asset to the community. The CDG includes guidelines for building design, site design and landscape design, which will result in a project that enhances the existing urban visual environment. Accordingly, the aesthetic impacts of the project are less than significant.

d) The project involves motion-activated lighting to provide for the security and safety of the facility. However, the project is already located within an urbanized setting with many existing lighting sources. Lighting is conditioned to comply with City standards (i.e. CDG) to limit the height of light standards and to require cut-off lenses and glare

shields to minimize light and glare impacts. The project will not create a new source of substantial light. None of the project elements are highly reflective, and thus the project will not contribute to an increased source of glare.

II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources

The State Department of Conservation oversees the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, which was established to document the location, quality, and quantity of agricultural lands, and the conversion of those lands over time. The primary land use classifications on the maps generated through this program are: Urban and Built Up Land, Grazing Land, Farmland of Local Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland. According to the current California Department of Conservation Placer County Important Farmland Map (2012), the majority of the City of Roseville is designated as Urban and Built Up Land and most of the open space areas of the City are designated as Grazing Land. There are a few areas designated as Farmland of Local Importance and two small areas designated as Unique Farmland located on the western side of the City along Baseline Road. The current Williamson Act Contract map (2013/2014) produced by the Department of Conservation shows that there are no Williamson Act contracts within the City, and only one (on PFE Road) that is adjacent to the City. None of the land within the City is considered forest land by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland are called out as protected farmland categories within CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. Neither the City nor the State has adopted quantified significance thresholds related to impacts to protected farmland categories or to agricultural and forestry resources. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–e of the checklist above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–e) The project site is not used for agricultural purposes, does not include agricultural zoning, is not within or adjacent to one of the areas of the City designated as a protected farmland category on the Placer County Important Farmland map, is not within or adjacent to land within a Williamson Act Contract, and is not considered forest land. Given the foregoing, the proposed project will have no impact on agricultural resources.

III. Air Quality

The City of Roseville, along with the south Placer County area, is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB is within the Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-Attainment Area. Under the Clean Air Act, Placer County has been designated a "serious non-attainment" area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, "non-attainment" for the state ozone standard, and a "non-attainment" area for the federal and state PM₁₀ standard (particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter). Within Placer County, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In responding to checklist items a–c, project-related air emissions would have a significant effect if they would result in concentrations that either violate an ambient air quality standard or contribute to an existing air quality violation. To assist in making this determination, the PCAPCD adopted thresholds of significance, which were developed by considering both the health-based ambient air quality standards and the attainment strategies outlined in the State Implementation Plan. The PCAPCD-recommended significance threshold for reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) is 82 pounds daily during construction and 55 pounds daily during operation, and for particulate matter (PM) is 82 pounds per day during both construction and operation. For all other constituents, significance is determined based on the concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards. Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) are also of public health concern, but no thresholds or standards are provided because they are considered to have no safe level of exposure. Analysis of TAC is based on the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective* (April 2005, California Air Resources Board), which lists TAC sources and recommended buffer distances from sensitive uses. For checklist item c, the PCAPCD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook (Handbook)* recommends that the same thresholds used for the project analysis be used for the cumulative impact analysis.

With regard to checklist item d, there are no quantified significance thresholds for exposure to objectionable odors or other emissions. Significance is determined after taking into account multiple factors, including screening distances from odor sources (as found in the PCAPCD CEQA Handbook), the direction and frequency of prevailing winds, the time of day when emissions are detectable/present, and the nature and intensity of the emission source.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Analyses are not included for sulfur dioxide, lead, and other constituents because there are no mass emission thresholds; these are concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards which require substantial, point-source emissions (e.g. refineries, concrete plants, etc) before exceedance will occur, and the SVAB is in attainment for these constituents. Likewise, carbon monoxide is not analyzed because the SVAB is in attainment for this constituent, and it requires high localized concentrations (called carbon monoxide “hot spots”) before the ambient air quality standard would be exceeded. “Hot spots” are typically associated with heavy traffic congestion occurring at high-volume roadway intersections. The

Amoruso Ranch EIR analysis of Citywide traffic indicated that 198 out of 226 signalized intersections would operate at level of service C or better—that is, they will not experience heavy traffic congestion. It further indicated that analyses of existing CO concentrations at the most congested intersections in Roseville show that CO levels are well below federal and state ambient air quality standards. The discussions below focus on emissions of ROG, NO_x, or PM. A project-level analysis has been prepared to determine whether the project will, on a singular level, exceed the established thresholds.

The proposed project is a monopine tower which will support telecommunication antenna. The overall lease area for the tower is 600 square feet, and will be enclosed with a chain-link fence with slats. The tower will not be manned by employees during regular operation, though it will have occasional service by technicians. Up to four battery cabinets are anticipated to occupy the lease area, with two proposed as a part of the current project. Table 2-2 of the PCAPCD's screening methodology guidance indicates that general commercial projects smaller than 249,099 square feet, provided that there are no special circumstances that might result in higher emissions, will not generate NO_x emissions that exceed the operational phase threshold of 55 lbs/day. At 600 square feet in area, with infrequent access by employees, the proposed monopine tower is well below the PCAPCD threshold.

The proposed project would not exceed the applicable thresholds of significance for air pollutant emissions during construction or operation. As such, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the *Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan* (which is the SIP) or contribute substantially to the PCAPCD's nonattainment status for ozone. In addition, because the proposed project would not produce substantial emissions of criteria air pollutants, CO, or TACs, adjacent residents would not be exposed to significant levels of pollutant concentrations during construction or operation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts, and consistent with the analysis methodology outlined in the Significance Thresholds and Regulatory Setting section, cumulative impacts are less than significant.

With regard to TAC, there are hundreds of constituents which are considered toxic, but they are typically generated by stationary sources like gas stations, facilities using solvents, and heavy industrial operations. The proposed project is not a TAC-generating use, nor is it within the specified buffer area of a TAC-generating use, as established in the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective*. Impacts due to substantial pollutant concentrations are less than significant.

e) Diesel fumes from construction equipment and delivery trucks are often found to be objectionable; however, construction is temporary and diesel emissions are minimal and regulated. Typical urban projects such as residences and retail businesses generally do not result in substantial objectionable odors when operated in compliance with City Ordinances (e.g. proper trash disposal and storage). The Project is a typical urban development that lacks any characteristics that would cause the generation of substantial unpleasant odors. Thus, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in the creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. A review of the project surroundings indicates that there are no substantial odor-generating uses near the project site; the project location meets the recommended screening distances from odor-generators provided by the PCAPCD. Impacts related to odors are less than significant.

IV. Biological Resources

The project is proposed within a 600-square foot lease area behind an existing auto repair facility. The proposed lease area is currently paved with asphalt, and no vegetation exists within the project area.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

There is no ironclad definition of significance as it relates to biological resources. Thus, the significance of impacts to biological resources is defined by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, and relies on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to biological resources (as cited and described in the Discussion of Checklist Answers section). Thresholds for assessing the significance of environmental impacts are based on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f, above. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if:

The project has the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; [or] substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species . . .

Various agencies regulate impacts to the habitats and animals addressed by the CEQA Guidelines checklist. These include the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration–Fisheries, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The primary regulations affecting biological resources are described in the sections below.

Checklist item a addresses impacts to special status species. A “special status” species is one which has been identified as having relative scarcity and/or declining populations. Special status species include those formally listed as threatened or endangered, those proposed for formal listing, candidates for federal listing, and those classified as species of special concern. Also included are those species considered to be “fully protected” by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (California Fish and Wildlife), those granted “special animal” status for tracking and monitoring purposes, and those plant species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The primary regulatory protections for special status species are within the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Checklist item b addresses all “sensitive natural communities” and riparian (creekside) habitat that may be affected by local, state, or federal regulations/policies while checklist item c focuses specifically on one type of such a community: protected wetlands. Focusing first on wetlands, the 1987 Army Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual is used to determine whether an area meets the technical criteria for a wetland. A delineation verification by the Army Corps verifies the size and condition of the wetlands and other waters in question, and determines

the extent of government jurisdiction as it relates to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 401 of the State Clean Water Act.

The Clean Water Act protects all “navigable waters”, which are defined as traditional navigable waters that are or were used for commerce, or may be used for interstate commerce; tributaries of covered waters; and wetlands adjacent to covered waters, including tributaries. Non-navigable waters are called isolated wetlands, and are not subject to either the Federal or State Clean Water Act. Thus, isolated wetlands are not subject to federal wetland protection regulations. However, in addition to the Clean Water Act, the State also has jurisdiction over impacts to surface waters through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), which does not require that waters be “navigable”. For this reason, isolated wetlands are regulated by the State of California pursuant to Porter-Cologne. The City of Roseville General Plan also provides protection for wetlands, including isolated wetlands, pursuant to the General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element. Federal, State and City regulations/policies all seek to achieve no net loss of wetland acreage, values, or function.

Aside from wetlands, checklist item b also addresses other “sensitive natural communities” and riparian habitat, which includes any habitats protected by local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The City of Roseville General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element includes policies for the protection of riparian areas and floodplain areas; these are Vegetation and Wildlife section Policies 2 and 3. Policy 4 also directs preservation of additional area around stream corridors and floodplain if there is sensitive woodland, grassland, or other habitat which could be made part of a contiguous open space area. Other than wetlands, which were already discussed, US Fish and Wildlife and California Department of Fish and Wildlife habitat protections generally result from species protections, and are thus addressed via checklist item a.

For checklist item d, there are no regulations specific to the protection of migratory corridors. This item is addressed by an analysis of the habitats present in the vicinity and analyzing the probable effects on access to those habitats which will result from a project.

The City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) requires protection of native oak trees, and compensation for oak tree removal. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) will prevent significant impacts related to loss of native oak trees, referenced by item e, above.

Regarding checklist item f, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans within the City of Roseville.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a-c) The project will be located in a developed, urban area that is completely paved. There is no impact to special status species, sensitive natural communities, or wetland areas.

d) The City includes an interconnected network of open space corridors and preserves located throughout the City, to ensure that the movement of wildlife is not substantially impeded as the City develops. The development of the project site will not negatively impact these existing and planned open space corridors, nor is the project site located in an area that has been designated by the City, United States Fish and Wildlife, or California Department of Fish and Wildlife as vital or important for the movement of wildlife or the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

e) No trees will be removed or encroached upon with the development of this project.

f) There are no Habitat Conservation Plans; Natural Community Conservation Plans; or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that apply to the project site.

V. Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. The gold rush which began in 1848 marked another settlement period, and evidence of Roseville's ranching and mining past are still found today. Historic features include rock walls, ditches, low terraces, and other remnants of settlement and activity. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource pursuant to in Section 15064.5?				X
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?				X
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts to cultural resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant resources (Policies 1 and 2). There are also various federal and State regulations regarding the treatment and protection of cultural resources, including the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Act (which regulate items of significance in history), Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code (which regulates the treatment of human remains) and Section 21073 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code (regarding Tribal Cultural Resources). The CEQA Guidelines also contains specific sections, other than the checklist items, related to the treatment of effects on historic resources.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)). A *historical resource* is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be

historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a-d) No cultural or paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site; however, standard mitigation measures, as detailed in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of this Initial Study, apply which are design to reduce impacts to cultural resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. With mitigation, project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VI. Energy

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy inefficiency?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Established in 2002, California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) currently requires that 33 percent of electricity retail sales be served by renewable energy resources by 2020, and 50 percent by 2030. The City published a Renewables Portfolio Standard Procurement Plan in June 2018, and continues to comply with the RPS reporting and requirements and standards. There are no numeric significance thresholds to define "wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary" energy consumption, and therefore significance is based on CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b, above, and by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, relying on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to energy. The analysis considers compliance with regulations and standards, project design as it relates to energy use (including transportation energy), whether the project will result in a substantial unplanned demand on the City's energy resources, and whether the project will impede the ability of the City to meet the RPS standards.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a & b) Roseville Electric provided an estimated energy use in kilowatt hours (kwh) based on similar projects and installation. It was estimated that the proposed project would utilize energy at a rate between 5,000 and 6,500 kWh per month. The project would consume energy both during project construction and during project operation.

During construction, fossil fuels, electricity, and natural gas would be used by construction vehicles and equipment. However, the energy consumed during construction would be temporary, and would not represent

a significant demand on available resources. There are no unusual project characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment or methods that would be less energy-efficient or which would be wasteful.

The completed project would consume energy related to building operation, exterior lighting, landscape irrigation and maintenance, and vehicle trips to and from the use. In accordance with California Energy Code Title 24, the project would be required to meet the Building Energy Efficiency Standards. The project was distributed to both PG&E and Roseville Electric for comments, and was found to conform to the standards of both providers; energy supplies are available to serve the project.

The project is consistent with the existing land use designation of General Commercial, though the project is not located in a Specific Plan area. The project is consistent with the existing land use designation, and therefore is consistent with the current citywide assessment of energy demand, and will not result in substantial unplanned, inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy; impacts are less than significant.

VII. Geology and Soils

As described in the Safety Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, there are three inactive faults (Volcano Hill, Linda Creek, and an unnamed fault) in the vicinity, but there are no known active seismic faults within Placer County. The last seismic event recorded in the South Placer area occurred in 1908, and is estimated to have been at least a 4.0 on the Richter Scale. Due to the geographic location and soil characteristics within the City, the General Plan indicates that soil liquefaction, landslides, and subsidence are not a significant risk in the area.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				X
i) Ruptures of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				X
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Be located in a geological unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				X
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?				X
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to geology and soils is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f listed above. Regulations applicable to this topic include the Alquist-Priolo Act, which addresses earthquake safety in building permits, and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, which requires the state to gather and publish data on the location and risk of seismic faults. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant archeological resources, which for this evaluation will include paleontological resources (Policies 1 and 2). Section 50987.5 of the California Public Code Section is only applicable to public land; this section prohibits the excavation, removal, destruction, or defacement/injury to any vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints or other paleontological feature.

The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80) and Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist item b. The Ordinance and standards include permit requirements for construction and development in erosion-prone areas and ensure that grading activities will not result in significant soil erosion or loss of topsoil. The use of septic tanks or alternative waste systems is not permitted in the City of Roseville, and therefore no analysis of criterion e is necessary.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic shaking, ground failure or landslides.

i–iii) According to United States Geological Service mapping and literature, active faults are largely considered to be those which have had movement within the last 10,000 years (within the Holocene or Historic time periods)¹ and there are no major active faults in Placer County. The California Geological Survey has prepared a map of the state which shows the earthquake shaking potential of areas throughout California based primarily on an area's distance from known active faults. The map shows that the City lies in a relatively low-intensity ground-shaking zone. Commercial, institutional, and residential buildings as well as all related infrastructure are required, in conformance with Chapter 16, *Structural Design Requirements*, Division IV, *Earthquake Design* of the California Building Code, to lessen the exposure to potentially damaging vibrations through seismic-resistant design. In compliance with the Code, all structures in the Project area would be well-built to withstand ground shaking from possible earthquakes in the region; impacts are less than significant.

iv) Landslides typically occur where soils on steep slopes become saturated or where natural or manmade conditions have taken away supporting structures and vegetation. The existing and proposed slopes of the project site are not steep enough to present a hazard during development or upon completion of the project. In addition, measures would be incorporated during construction to shore minor slopes and prevent potential earth movement. Therefore, impacts associated with landslides are less than significant.

b) Grading activities will result in the disruption, displacement, compaction and over-covering of soils associated with site preparation (grading and trenching for utilities). Grading activities for the project will be limited to the project site. Grading activities require a grading permit from the Engineering Division. The grading permit is reviewed for compliance with the City's Improvement Standards, including the provision of proper drainage, appropriate dust control, and erosion control measures. Grading and erosion control measures will be incorporated into the required grading plans and improvement plans. Therefore, the impacts associated with disruption, displacement, and compaction of soils associated with the project are less than significant.

c, d) A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey for Placer County, accessed via the Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>), indicates that the soils on the site are Urban Land – Xerarents- Fiddyment complex, with 0 to 8 percent slopes, which are not listed as geologically unstable or sensitive.

f) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site; however, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to such resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. Project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VIII. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases trap heat in the earth's atmosphere. The principal greenhouse gases (GHGs) that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases. As explained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency², global average temperature has increased by more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit since the late 1800s, and most of the warming of the past half century has been caused by human emissions. The City has taken proactive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which include the introduction of General Plan policies to reduce emissions, changes

¹ United States Geological Survey, <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=active%20fault>, Accessed January 2016

² <http://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/science/overview.html>, Accessed January 2016

to City operations, and climate action initiatives. The General Plan Air Quality and Climate Change Element is available here:

https://www.roseville.ca.us/UserFiles/Servers/Server_7964838/File/Government/Departments/Development%20Services/Planning/General%20Plan/04 Air Quality & Climate Change web.pdf

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In Assembly Bill 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act), signed by Governor Schwarzenegger of California in September 2006, the legislature found that climate change resulting from global warming was a threat to California, and directed that “the State Air Resources Board design emissions reduction measures to meet the statewide emissions limits for greenhouse gases . . .”. The target established in AB 32 was to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. CARB subsequently prepared the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (Scoping Plan) for California, which was approved in 2008. The Scoping Plan provides the outline for actions to reduce California’s GHG emissions. CARB’s updated August 2011 Scoping Plan calculated a reduction needed of 21.7% from future “Business As Usual” (BAU) conditions in the year 2020. The current Scoping Plan (adopted May 2014) indicates that statewide emissions of GHG in 1990 amounted to 431 million metric tons, and that the 2020 “Business As Usual” (BAU) scenario is estimated as 509³ million metric tons, which would require a reduction of 15.3% from 2020 BAU. In addition to this, Senate Bill 32 was signed by the Governor on September 8, 2016, to establish a reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The Air Resources Board is currently updating the Scoping Plan to reflect this target.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG be related to AB 32 reduction goals, and has adopted thresholds of significance which take into account the 2030 reduction target. The thresholds include a de minimis and a bright-line maximum threshold. Any project emitting less than 1,100 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (MT CO₂e/yr) during construction or operation results in less than significant impacts. The PCAPCD considers any project with emissions greater than the bright-line cap of 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr to have significant impacts. For projects exceeding the de minimis threshold but below the bright-line threshold, comparison to the appropriate efficiency threshold is recommended. The significance thresholds are shown in Table 1 below.

³ Includes Pavely and Renewables Portfolio Standard reduction

Table 1: GHG Significance Thresholds

Bright-line Threshold 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr			
Residential Efficiency (MT CO₂e/capita¹)		Non-Residential Efficiency (MT CO₂e/ksf²)	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
4.5	5.5	26.5	27.3
De Minimis Threshold 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr			
1. Per Capita = per person			
2. Per ksf = per 1,000 square feet of building			

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) PCAPCD provides guidance for analyzing GHG impacts by modeling corresponding project sizes that relate to both the de minimis and bright line thresholds. While these numbers are for reference and results may vary based on land use, energy usage, and possible mitigation measures, the proposed project does not use an unusual amount of energy that would vary from the modeling estimate. The project is a 68-foot-tall monopine telecommunications facility located within a 600-square foot lease area. As discussed in the Energy section, the estimated energy usage of the proposed monopine is between 5,000 and 6,500 kWh per month. There will be no regular employee operation of the facility, and the site will be occasionally maintained. The PCAPCD's de minimis threshold has a corresponding project size of 35,635 square feet for general commercial projects. As the proposed project will operate in less than 600 square feet of area, the proposed project will operate well below the threshold, resulting in less than significant impacts.

Thus, project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with, and are consistent with, the State goals listed in AB32 and policies and regulation adopted by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to AB32. This impact is considered less than significant.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The project will be located at 900 Riverside Avenue, on a developed parcel in the Infill area of the City of Roseville. The project is not located on a site where existing hazardous materials have been identified, and the project does not have the potential to expose individuals to hazardous materials.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment though reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
g) Expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hazardous materials is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–g listed above. A material is defined as hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state or local regulatory agency, or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. The determination of significance based on the above criteria depends on the probable frequency and severity of consequences to people who might be exposed to the health hazard, and the degree to which Project design or existing regulations would reduce the frequency of or severity of exposure. As an example, products commonly used for household cleaning are classified as hazardous when transported in large quantities, but one would not conclude that the presence of small quantities of household cleaners at a home would pose a risk to a school located within ¼-mile.

Many federal and State agencies regulate hazards and hazardous substances, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), and the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (CalOSHA). The state has been granted primacy (primary responsibility for oversight) by the US EPA to administer and enforce hazardous waste management programs. State regulations also have detailed planning and management requirements to ensure that hazardous materials are handled, stored, and disposed of properly to reduce human health risks. California regulations pertaining to hazardous waste management are published in the California Code of Regulations (see 8 CCR, 22 CCR, and 23 CCR).

The project is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or private use airport. Therefore, no further discussion is provided for item e.

Personal Wireless Service Facilities Background

Three of the major types of personal wireless communication services currently in use are described below (information from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) website at http://wireless.fcc.gov/services/index.htm?job=wtb_services_home, accessed on July 23, 2019):

Cellular Telephone Service

Cellular telephone service is an extension of ordinary telephone services, except that it utilizes radio waves instead of wire to transmit and receive telephone calls. The cellular radiotelephone service is intended to provide customers with mobile telephone service over a broad geographic area. A cellular system operates by dividing a large geographic service area into cells and assigning the same frequencies to multiple, non-adjacent cells. This is known as “frequency reuse”. When a cellular subscriber makes or receives a call, the call is connected to the nearest cell site. As a subscriber travels within a cellular provider’s service area, the cellular telephone call in progress is transferred, or “handed-off”, from one cell site to another without noticeable interruption. The smaller and more numerous a provider’s cells are, the more it can reuse frequencies and the more users it can accommodate. In addition, all the cells in a cellular system are connected to a mobile telephone switching office (MTSO) by wireline (landline) or microwave links. The MTSO switches wireline-to-mobile and mobile-to-wireline calls between the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and the cell site. Cellular radio systems operate in the 824 – 849 MHz and 869 – 894 MHz frequency range, per FCC allocation.

Personal Communications Services (PCS)

PCS encompasses two different licensed services offered over two different frequency bands, as well as certain unlicensed service. “Narrowband” PCS operates on frequencies in the 901 – 941 MHz range and is suitable for offering a variety of specialized services such as Messaging and two-way paging. “Broadband” PCS is similar to cellular radiotelephone service, except that PCS operates in a higher frequency band (1850 – 1990 MHz) which allows for a wider variety of communications services such as digital, voice, data and paging

transmissions, over the same spectrum. Because PCS operates at a higher frequency than cellular service, PCS systems may require more antenna transmitters in the same geographic area.

Wireless Communications Service (WCS)

WCS may provide fixed, mobile, radiolocation or satellite communication services to individuals and businesses within their assigned spectrum block and geographical area. The WCS is capable of providing advanced wireless phone services which are able to pinpoint subscribers in any given locale. WCS is used to provide a variety of mobile services, including an entire family of new communication devices utilizing very small, lightweight, multi-function portable phones and advanced devices with two-way data capabilities. WCS systems are able to communicate with other telephone networks as well as with personal digital assistants, allowing subscribers to send and receive data and/or video messages without connection to a wire. By FCC allocation, WCS operates in one of two bands: 2305 – 2320 MHz and 2345 – 2360 MHz.

Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs) and Safety Standards

The FCC published “A Local Government Official’s Guide to Transmitting Antenna RF Emission Safety: Rules, Procedures, and Practical Guidance” (June 2, 2000, hereafter called RF Guide), the purpose of which is to ensure that the antenna facilities located in communities comply with the FCC’s limits for human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic fields. The RF Guide explains the science of RF and the electromagnetic spectrum, the exposure guidelines and rules, and explains the procedures for compliance. The FCC Office of Engineering and Technology has also published Bulletin 56 (and 65, an addendum) in 1999, which answers many common questions about RF and about exposure limits. The RF Guide and Bulletins 56 and 65 are incorporated by reference and are available for review online at <http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety/>. The information below is based entirely upon the incorporated publications.

As discussed above, personal wireless service facilities utilize radio waves to transmit and receive telephone calls. Radio waves and microwaves are forms of electromagnetic energy that are collectively described by the term “radiofrequency” or “RF.” RF emissions can be discussed in terms of “energy,” “radiation” or “fields.” Radiation is simply defined as the movement of energy through space in the form of waves or particles. Electromagnetic radiation is when both electric and magnetic energy move together. The term “electromagnetic field” is used to indicate the presence of electromagnetic energy at a specific location. Like any wave-related phenomenon, electromagnetic energy is described by a wavelength and a frequency. RF signals are transmitted over a wide range of frequencies. The frequency of an RF signal is expressed in terms of cycles per second, or “Hertz” (Hz).

The range of wavelengths and frequencies of electromagnetic radiation is known as the electromagnetic spectrum. The frequency of the wave corresponds to its energy: a high frequency wave has high energy. Waves with sufficient energy are “ionizing”, that is, they are capable of stripping electrons from atoms and molecules, which results in a fundamental alteration of the nature of those molecules. Only very high-frequency waves, such as X-rays and gamma rays, have sufficient energy to ionize atoms and molecules. At the low-frequency end of the electromagnetic spectrum are low-energy, non-ionizing waves such as radio waves and visible light. Radiation described as non-ionizing does not have sufficient energy to alter the nature of the atoms and molecules it encounters.

Electromagnetic energy is common in the environment, resulting from numerous human-made and natural sources. Human-made sources include electrical wiring, utility lines, appliances, computers, and television and radio broadcasts. Natural sources include the human body, the earth’s magnetic field, and visible light. Electric and magnetic fields produced by every-day electrical appliances, radio waves, and microwaves are low-energy – even visible light is higher energy than these sources. High-energy waves at the top of the spectrum are X-rays and gamma rays.

The rate at which an organism will absorb RF energy is specific to the type of organism – this is referred to as the specific absorption rate (SAR), defined as the power absorbed per mass of tissue (watts per kilogram). Therefore, standards for maximum safe exposure are set to limit the specific absorption rate (SAR) below a maximum permissible level as averaged over the human body. The absorption of this energy can result in thermal effects – that is, the energy produced causes heating of the tissues. At low-level RF radiation exposure, such as what is generated by appliances, cellular phones, and cellular towers, significant heating effects or health hazards are not observed.

To ensure that exposure remains well below safe limits, in August 1996 the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions (FCC, (1996) Report and Order, ET Docket No. 93-62 Washington, D.C.). A subsequent Report and Order was issued in March 2013 (ET Docket No. 13-84 Washington, D.C.), determining that SAR is the primary and most appropriate metric to measure compliance. The guidelines effectively set a national radio frequency (RF) exposure standard based on elements of both the 1992 revision of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard for RF exposure and the exposure criteria recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP).

The 1996 FCC limits for maximum permissible exposure specifies two tiers of exposure criteria, one tier for “controlled environments” (usually involving occupational environments) and a second, more stringent tier for “uncontrolled environments” (usually involving the general public). The FCC limits set the allowable specific absorption rate (SAR) level from *localized* exposure (e.g., hand-held devices) at 1.6 watts per kilogram of tissue (W/kg) for the general public (uncontrolled environments), as averaged over 1 gram of tissue. The FCC recommended exposure limits for generalized exposure are summarized in Table 1 of Bulletin 56, which includes maximum power density levels for RF energy originating from communication sites (as well as other sources). The levels are determined based on continuous exposure, are dependent on the frequency which is transmitted from the site, and are usually expressed in milliwatts per square centimeter (mW/cm²).

Generally, personal wireless services such as cellular, PCS, and WCS transmit in a frequency range of 600 – 2200 MHz (megahertz). Power density limits for uncontrolled environments (i.e., general public) from transmitters in this range are calculated by dividing the frequency by 1500 (f/1500). Therefore, a facility transmitting at a frequency of 850 MHz would have a maximum recommended power density of 0.567 mW/cm². At frequencies of 1500 – 100,000MHz the maximum power density is set at 1.0 mW/cm².

Regulatory Background

Section 704 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the “1996 Act”) addresses federal, state and local government oversight of site selection for personal wireless service facilities such as towers for cellular, personal communication services, and specialized mobile radio transmitters. The 1996 Act states the following regarding a local government’s jurisdiction pertaining to the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions (FCC, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (1996), Fact Sheet #1 National Wireless Facilities Siting Policies, Washington, D.C.):

“No state or local government or instrumentality thereof may regulate the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless service facilities on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions to the extent that such facilities comply with the Commission’s regulations concerning such emissions.”

On January 1, 1997, the new Guidelines adopted by the FCC (referred to as “the Commission” in the 1996 Act section cited above) went into effect. As discussed above, the new guidelines set a national RF exposure standard which is based on elements of both the 1992 revision of the ANSI/IEEE standard and the exposure criteria recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. In addition, the updated guidelines are based on recommendations from those federal agencies responsible for health and

safety, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The FCC has stated that the updated guidelines will ensure that the public and workers are adequately protected from exposure to potentially harmful RF emissions.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b) Standard construction activities would require the use of hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, lubricants, glues, paints and paint thinners, soaps, bleach, and solvents. These are common household and commercial materials routinely used by both businesses and average members of the public. The materials only pose a hazard if they are improperly used, stored, or transported either through upset conditions (e.g. a vehicle accident) or mishandling. In addition to construction use, the operational project would result in the use of common hazardous materials as well, including bleach, solvents, and herbicides. Regulations pertaining to the transport of materials are codified in 49 Code of Federal Regulations 171–180, and transport regulations are enforced and monitored by the California Department of Transportation and by the California Highway Patrol. Specifications for storage on a construction site are contained in various regulations and codes, including the California Code of Regulations, the Uniform Fire Code, and the California Health and Safety Code. These same codes require that all hazardous materials be used and stored in the manner specified on the material packaging. Existing regulations and programs are sufficient to ensure that potential impacts as a result of the use or storage of hazardous materials are reduced to less than significant levels.

A Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields Exposure Report prepared for the applicant, Epic Wireless Group, on February 4, 2019 provides an analysis of the proposed wireless telecommunications facility, and the potential electromagnetic field (EMF) exposure levels anticipated with the operation of the facility. The report (Attachment 1) uses the FCC's Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits to determine whether or not the project will place individuals within allowable regulatory limits. There are no known significant biological effects associated with cellular facilities when they are operated at or below FCC-adopted standards.

The report illustrates exposure levels at several different heights, expressed as a percentage of the allowable MPE limits. According to the report, Verizon's proposed site resulted in exposure levels below the FCC's most stringent General Population MPE limits. Below 22 feet in height, the exposure level to individuals is less than 5-percent of the MPE limit. The highest exposure levels (exceeding the recommended MPE) occur at antenna elevation (60 feet), within 42-feet of the proposed antenna. The report illustrates that no structures or buildings are located within 42-feet of the antenna at the antenna elevation. Although the exposure levels at the antenna elevation will exceed standards, access to this area is limited to RF trained personnel who have been made fully aware of potential for exposure, have control and know how to reduce their exposure with the use of personal protection equipment, as well as the ability to power down transmitters.

Based on the analysis in the report, as well as the regulatory requirements and significance thresholds imposed by the FCC, the proposed project will comply with FCC regulations pertaining to RF, EMF, and wireless telecommunication facilities. Impacts related to hazardous emissions exposure are less than significant.

c) See response to Items (a) and (b) above. While development of the site will result in the use, handling, and transport of materials deemed to be hazardous, the materials in question are commonly used in both residential and commercial applications, and include materials such as bleach and herbicides. The project will not result in the use of any acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste.

d) The project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5⁴; therefore, no impact will occur.

e) This project is located within an area currently receiving City emergency services and development of the site has been anticipated and incorporated into emergency response plans. As such, the project will cause a less than significant impact to the City's Emergency Response or Management Plans. Furthermore, the project will be required to comply with all local, State and federal requirements for the handling of hazardous materials, which will ensure less-than-significant impacts. These will require the following programs:

- A Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP) is required of uses that handle toxic and/or hazardous materials in quantities regulated by the California Health and Safety Code and/or the City.
- Businesses that handle toxic or hazardous materials are required to complete a Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) pursuant to local, State, or federal requirements.

g) The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility. The project site is in an urban area, and therefore would not expose people to any risk from wildland fire. There would be no impact with regard to this criterion.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

As described in the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the City is located within the Pleasant Grove Creek Basin and the Dry Creek Basin. Pleasant Grove Creek and its tributaries drain most of the western and central areas of the City and Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City. Most major stream areas in the City are located within designated open space.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?				X
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?				X

⁴ <http://www.calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/CorteseList/SectionA.htm>

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				X
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site;				X
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;				X
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or				X
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				X
d) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				X
e) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiches zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hydrology and water quality is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. For checklist item a, c (i), d, and e, the Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107), Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20), and Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152) will prevent significant impacts related to water quality or erosion. The standards require preparation of an erosion and sediment control plan for construction activities and includes designs to control pollutants within post-construction urban water runoff. Likewise, it is indicated that the Drainage Fees for the Dry Creek and Pleasant Grove Watersheds (RMC Ch.4.48) and City of Roseville

Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist items c (ii) and c (iii). The ordinance and standards require the collection of drainage fees to fund improvements that mitigate potential flooding impacts, and require the design of a water drainage system that will adequately convey anticipated stormwater flows without increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff. These same ordinances and standards prevent impacts related to groundwater (items a and d), because developers are required to treat and detain all stormwater onsite using stormwater swales and other methods which slow flows and preserve infiltration. Finally, it is indicated that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch. 9.80) will prevent significant impacts related to items c (iv) and e. The Ordinance includes standard requirements for all new construction, including regulation of development with the potential to impede or redirect flood flows, and prohibits development within flood hazard areas. Impacts from tsunamis and seiches were screened out of the analysis (item e) because the project is not located near a water body or other feature that would pose a risk of such an event.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, c (i), d, e) The project will be constructed in an area that is already full developed and paved with asphalt. The project will not increase the amount of impervious surfacing within the project area. During construction, some disturbance of the ground and existing paving will occur. Disturbing the soil can allow sediment to be mobilized by rain or wind, and cause displacement into waterways. To address this and other issues, the developer is required to receive approval of a grading permit and/or improvement plans prior to the start of construction. The permit or plans are required to incorporate mitigation measures for dust and erosion control. In addition, the City has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board which requires the City to reduce pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. The City does this, in part, by means of the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, which require preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. All permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the City's Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Standards for New Development, the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, and Stormwater Quality Design Manual. For these reasons, impacts related to water quality are less than significant.

b, d) The project does not involve the installation of groundwater wells. The City maintains wells to supplement surface water supplies during multiple dry years, but the effect of groundwater extraction on the aquifer was addressed in the Water Supply Assessment of the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR, which included a Citywide water analysis. The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and is thus consistent with the citywide Water Supply Assessment. Project impacts related to groundwater extraction are less than significant. Furthermore, all permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the Stormwater Quality Design Manual, which requires the use of bioswales and other onsite detention and infiltration methods. These standards ensure that stormwater will continue to infiltrate into the groundwater aquifer.

c (ii and iii)) The project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project includes adequate and appropriate facilities to ensure no net increase in the amount or rate of stormwater runoff from the site, and which will adequately convey stormwater flows.

c (iv) and e) The project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project is not located within either the Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain or the City's Regulatory Floodplain (defined as the floodplain which will result from full buildout of the City). Therefore, the project will not impede or redirect flood flows, nor will it be inundated. The proposed project is located within an area of flat topography and is not near a waterbody or other feature which could cause a seiche or tsunami. There would be no impact with regard to these criterion.

XI. Land Use and Planning

The project is located within the Infill area of the City, and is not governed by a Specific Plan. The zoning designation and land use designation for the project is General Commercial (GC.) The project is consistent with the requirements of the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to land use is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above. Consistency with applicable City General Plan policies, Improvement Standards, and design standards is already required and part of the City's processing of permits and plans, so these requirements do not appear as mitigation measures.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The subject parcel has a General Plan designation and zoning designation of GC. The General Plan anticipate development of the parcel, including adequate roads, pedestrian paths, and bicycle paths to provide connections within the community. The project will not physically divide an established community.

b) The proposed use is a wireless telecommunication facility, which is consistent with the GC land use and zoning designation. With the application for a Conditional Use Permit, the project is consistent with the Zoning Ordinance requirements for telecommunications facilities. No conflicts with policies adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect have been identified.

XII. Mineral Resources

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 requires the State Geologist to classify land into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ's) based on the known or inferred mineral resource potential of that land. The California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) was historically responsible for the classification and designation of areas containing—or potentially containing—significant mineral resources, though that responsibility now lies with the California Geological Survey (CGS). CDMG published Open File Report 95-10, which provides the mineral classification map for Placer County. A detailed evaluation of mineral resources has not been conducted within the City limits, but MRZ's have been identified. There are four broad MRZ categories (MRZ-1 through MRZ-4), and only MRZ-2 represents an area of known significant mineral resources. The City of Roseville General Plan EIR included Exhibit 4.1-3, depicting the location of MRZ's in the City limits. There is only one small MRZ-2 designation area, located at the far eastern edge of the City.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mineral resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) The project site is not in the area of the City known to include any mineral resources that would be of local, regional, or statewide importance; therefore, the project has no impacts on mineral resources.

XIII. Noise

The project is located in an urban, commercial area at 900 Riverside Ave in the City of Roseville. Auto repair facilities are located to the north, east, and south of the proposed project area. Additionally, Riverside Ave (to the east of the proposed project) is an arterial roadway carrying high traffic volumes.

Would the project result in:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration of ground borne noise levels?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Standards for transportation noise and non-transportation noise affecting existing or proposed land uses are established within the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element Table IX-1 and IX-3, and these standards are used as the thresholds to determine the significance of impacts related to items a and c. The significance of other noise impacts is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items b and c listed above. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City Noise Regulation (RMC Ch. 9.24) will prevent significant non-transportation noise as it relates to items a and b. The Ordinance establishes noise exposure standards that protect noise-sensitive receptors from a variety of noise sources, including non-transportation/fixed noise, amplified sound, industrial noise, and events on public property. The project is not within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public or public use airport and there are also no private airstrips in the vicinity of the project area. Therefore, item c has been ruled out from further analysis.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The proposed project includes an unmanned telecommunications facility, which typically generates minimal noise levels through the use of electrical equipment such as power supplies and cooling fans. An electrical generator will be on site that will activate for maintenance purposes, as well as during power outages. The site is surrounded by automotive repair uses to the north and south, as well as Riverside Ave (an arterial roadway) to the east, which generate substantially higher noise levels. It is anticipated that long-term noise impacts will be minimal and within the limits established by the City of Roseville Noise Ordinance, Municipal Code Section 9.24. Impacts related to the generation of ambient noise levels in excess of standards are less than significant.

b) Surrounding uses may experience short-term increases in groundborne vibration, groundborne noise, and airborne noise levels during construction. However, these increases would only occur for a short period of time. When conducted during daytime hours, construction activities are exempt from Noise Ordinance standards, but the standards do apply to construction occurring during nighttime hours. While the noise generated may be a minor nuisance, the City Noise Regulation standards are designed to ensure that impacts are not unduly intrusive. Based on this, the impact is less than significant.

XIV. Population and Housing

The project site has a land use designation of Community Commercial. The City of Roseville General Plan Table II-4 identifies the total number of residential units and population anticipated as a result of buildout of the City,

and the Specific Plan likewise includes unit allocations and population projections for the Plan Area. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, though extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to population and housing is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The CEQA Guidelines identify several ways in which a project could have growth-inducing impacts (Public Resources Code Section 15126.2), either directly or indirectly. Growth-inducement may be the result of fostering economic growth, fostering population growth, providing new housing, or removing barriers to growth. Growth inducement may be detrimental, beneficial, or of no impact or significance under CEQA. An impact is only deemed to occur when it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services, or if it can be shown that the growth will significantly affect the environment in some other way. The project is consistent with the land use designation of the site. The project will improve cell phone service in the project vicinity, but will neither directly nor indirectly influence growth in the area. There is no impact anticipated.

b) The project will occur within a small lease area on an already paved portion of a commercial property. No housing exists on the project site, and there would be no impact with respect to these criteria.

XV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, park services, and library services are provided by the City. The project is located within the Roseville Elementary School District and Roseville Joint Union High School District.

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which

could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Fire protection?			X	
b) Police protection?			X	
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to public services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The EIR for the Specific Plan addressed the level of public services which would need to be provided in order to serve planned growth in the community. Development Agreements and other conditions have been adopted in all proposed growth areas of the City which identify the physical facilities needed to serve growth, and the funding needed to provide for the construction and operation of those facilities and services; the project is consistent with the Specific Plan. In addition, the project has been routed to the various public service agencies, both internal and external, to ensure that the project meets the agencies' design standards (where applicable) and to provide an opportunity to recommend appropriate conditions of approval.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) Maintenance employees may require the services of the Roseville Fire Department in the event of an emergency. Existing City codes and regulations require adequate water pressure in the water lines, and construction must comply with the Uniform Fire and Building Codes used by the City of Roseville. Additionally, the applicant is required to pay a fire service construction tax, which is used for purchasing capital facilities for the Fire Department. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

b) Maintenance employees may require the services of the Roseville Police Department in the event of an emergency. Pursuant to the Development Agreement for the project area, the developer is required to pay fees into a Community Facilities District, which provides funding for police services. Sales taxes and property taxes resulting from the development will add revenue to the General Fund, which also serves to fund police services. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

c-e) The project will have no impact on schools, parks, or other public facilities.

XVI. Recreation

The nearest park to the project site is Cresthaven Park, which is located approximately 1,900 linear feet away from the project site.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to recreation services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a-b) The project will have no impact on any recreational facilities.

XVII. Transportation

The project is located at 900 Riverside Avenue, near the intersection of Riverside Avenue and Cirby Way. Both Riverside Ave and Cirby Way are major arterials with transit facilities in the City of Roseville. Four bus stops are located within 600 feet of the project.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?				X
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature(s) (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 indicates that a project's effect on automobile delay cannot be considered a significant impact, and directs transportation system analysis to focus on vehicle miles traveled (VMT), per checklist item b. However, the CEQA Guidelines also include consistency with a program, plan, or policy addressing transportation systems as an area of potential environmental effects (checklist item a). The City has adopted the following plans, ordinances, or policies applicable to this checklist item: Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan, and General Plan Circulation Element. The project is evaluated for consistencies with these plans and the policies contained within them, which includes an analysis of delay. The Circulation Element of the General Plan establishes Level of Service C or better as an acceptable operating condition at all signalized intersections during a.m. and p.m. peak hours. Exceptions to this policy may be made by the City Council, but a minimum of 70% of all signalized intersections must maintain LOS C. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch. 4.44) will fund roadway projects and improvements necessary to maintain the City's Level of Service standards for projects consistent with the General Plan and related Specific Plan. An existing plus project conditions (short-term) traffic impact study may be required for projects with unique trip generation or distribution characteristics, in areas of local traffic constraints, or to study the proposed project access. A cumulative plus project conditions (long-term) study is required if a project is inconsistent with the General Plan or Specific Plan and would generate more than 50 pm peak-hour trips. The guidelines for traffic study preparation are found in the City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards–Section 4.

For checklist item b, the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 establishes a detailed process for evaluating the significance of transportation impacts. In accordance with this section, the analysis must focus on the generation of vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Projects within one-half mile of either an existing major transit stop⁵ or a stop along an existing high quality transit corridor⁶ should be presumed to have less than significant impacts, as should any project which will decrease VMT when compared with the existing conditions. VMT may be analyzed qualitatively if existing models or methods are not available to estimate VMT for a particular project; this will generally be appropriate for discussions of construction traffic VMT.

Impacts with regard to items c and d are assessed based on the expert judgment of the City Engineer and City Fire Department, as based upon facts and consistency with the City's Design and Construction Standards.

⁵ A site containing an existing rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. (Public Resources Code Section 21064.3)

⁶ A corridor with fixed route bus service at service intervals of 15 minutes or less during peak commute hours.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The City of Roseville has adopted a Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. The project was reviewed for consistency with these documents. The project does not require any new roadway, pedestrian, bicycle, or transit facilities. Access to the proposed monopine's lease area will be provided via existing roadways and driveways on private property. No impact is anticipated.

b) The project is an unmanned wireless telecommunications facility. Employees will occasionally visit the project site to maintain the structure. In addition, the project site is located within 600 feet of four transit stops along a major arterial roadway, per the Significance Threshold established above, impacts are assumed to be less than significant for project within one-half mile of existing transit.

c, d) The project has been reviewed by the City Engineering and City Fire Department staff, and has been found to be consistent with the City's Design Standards. Furthermore, standard conditions of approval added to all City project require compliance with Fire Codes and other design standards. Compliance with existing regulations ensure that impacts are less than significant.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses.

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In addition to archeological resources, tribal cultural resources are also given particular treatment. Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074, as either 1) a site, feature, place, geographically-defined cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register or Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources or as 2) a resource determined by the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historical register criteria in Public Resources Code section 5024.1(c), and considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project site is fully developed, and there are no known cultural resources on site. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to any previously undiscovered resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. Project-specific impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

b) Notice of the proposed project was mailed to tribes which had requested such notice pursuant to AB 52. A request for consultation was received by City staff on July 22, 2019. Staff corresponded with representatives from the United Auburn Indian Community to ensure mitigation for protection in the event of an unanticipated discovery, as well as to reflect that a Tribal Monitor has been requested and approved through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Section 106 process. As discussed in item a, above, no resources are known to occur in the area. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. Project-specific impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

TCR -1: If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery, and the developer shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director. The City of Roseville will notify the

consulting tribes of the discovery, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within five days of notification, the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the notification was made and documented. The developer shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations. All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City:

- Work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required if: 1) the professional archeologist determines that the find does not represent a tribal cultural resource and, if a response from a tribal representative was received within five days 2) the tribal representative determines that the find does not represent a tribal cultural resource or determines that no further action is necessary.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.
- If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American resource (including a tribal cultural resource) that does not include human remains, the consulting tribes and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe(s) on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?			X	
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition of the provider's existing commitments?				X
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to utilities and service systems is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) Minor additional infrastructure will be constructed within the project site to tie the project into the major systems, but these facilities will be constructed in locations where site development is already occurring as part of the overall project; there are no additional substantial impacts specific or particular to the minor infrastructure improvements.

b) The project is an unmanned telecommunications facility and will not generate additional water use on the project site. The City of Roseville 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), adopted May 2016, estimates water demand and supply for the City through the year 2040, based on existing land use designations and population projections. In addition, the Amoruso Ranch Water Supply Assessment (AR WSA, Appendix E of the Amoruso Ranch FEIR), dated May 2016, estimates water demand and supply for ultimate General Plan buildout. The project is consistent with existing land use designations, and is therefore consistent with the assumptions of the UWMP and AR WSA. The UWMP indicates that existing water supply sources are sufficient to meet all near term needs, estimating an annual water demand of 45,475 acre-feet per year (AFY) by the year 2020 and existing surface and recycled water supplies in the amount of 70,421 AFY. The AR WSA estimates a Citywide buildout demand of 64,370 AFY when including recycled water, and of 59,657 AFY of potable water. The AR WSA indicates that surface water supply is sufficient to meet demand during normal rainfall years, but is insufficient during single- and multiple-dry years. However, the City's UWMP establishes mandatory water conservation measures and the use of groundwater to offset reductions in surface water supplies. Both the UWMP and AR WSA indicate that these measures, in combination with additional purchased water sources, will ensure that supply meets projected demand. The project, which is consistent with existing land use designations, would not require new or expanded water supply entitlements.

c) The proposed project does not include any facilities that would generate wastewater. There is no impact on wastewater treatment facilities as a result of this project.

d, e) The Western Placer Waste Management Authority is the regional agency handling recycling and waste disposal for Roseville and surrounding areas. The regional waste facilities include a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL). Currently, the WRSL is permitted to accept up to 1,900 tons of municipal solid waste per day. According to the solid waste analysis of the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan FEIR, under current projected development conditions the WRSL has a projected lifespan extending through 2058. There is sufficient existing capacity to serve the proposed project. Though the project will contribute incrementally to an eventual need to find other means of waste disposal, this impact of City buildout has already been disclosed and mitigation applied as part of each Specific Plan the City has approved, including the most recent Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan. All residences and business in the City pay fees for solid waste collection, a portion of which is collected to fund eventual solid waste disposal expansion. The project will not result in any new impacts associated with major infrastructure. The project is an unmanned telecommunications facility and will generate little to no solid waste. Environmental Utilities staff has reviewed the project for consistency with policies, codes, and regulations related to waste disposal and waste reduction regulations and policies and has found that the project design is in compliance.

XX. Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				X
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				X
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to utilities and service systems is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–d listed above. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–d) Checklist questions a–d above do not apply, because the project site is not within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, threatened or rare species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b) Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Significance Criteria and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mandatory findings of significance is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–c listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Long term environmental goals are not impacted by the proposed project. The cumulative impacts do not deviate beyond what was contemplated in the General Plan EIR, and applicable mitigation measures have been incorporated with the General Plan EIR and with this project. With implementation of the City's Mitigating Ordinances, Guidelines, and Standards and best management practices, mitigation measures described in this chapter, and permit conditions, the proposed project will not have a significant impact on the habitat of any plant or animal species. Based on the foregoing, the proposed project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of any wildlife species, or create adverse effects on human beings.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

*In reviewing the site specific information provided for this project and acting as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has analyzed the potential environmental impacts created by this project and determined that with mitigation the impacts are less than significant. As demonstrated in the initial study checklist, there are no "project specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or site" that cannot be reduced to less than significant effects through mitigation (CEQA Section 15183) and therefore an EIR is **not** required. Therefore, **on the basis of the foregoing initial study:***

[X] I find that the proposed project COULD, but with mitigation agreed to by the applicant, clearly will not have a significant effect on the environment and a *MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION* has been prepared.

Initial Study Prepared by:

Shelby Vockel

7/25/2019

Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner
City of Roseville, Development Services – Planning Division

Attachments:

1. Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields Exposure Report, Dtech Communications, February 4, 2019
2. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program



YOUR RF SAFETY PARTNER

RADIO FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS EXPOSURE REPORT

Prepared for Verizon

c/o Epic Wireless Group LLC

Site Name: **Cirby Way**

Site Type: **Monopine**

Located at:

900 Riverside Ave.

Roseville, CA 95678

Latitude: 38.7305 / Longitude: -121.2916

Report Date: **2/4/2019**

Report By: **Christopher Stollar, P.E.**

Based on FCC Rules and Regulations, Verizon is compliant.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dtech Communications, LLC (“Dtech”) has been retained by Epic Wireless Group LLC., contractors to Verizon, to determine whether its wireless communications facility complies with the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) Radio Frequency (“RF”) Safety Guidelines. This report contains a computer-simulated with an on-site visit analysis of the Electromagnetic Fields (“EMF”) exposure resulting from the facility. The analysis also includes assessment of existing wireless carriers on site, where information is provided. The table below summarizes the results at a glance:

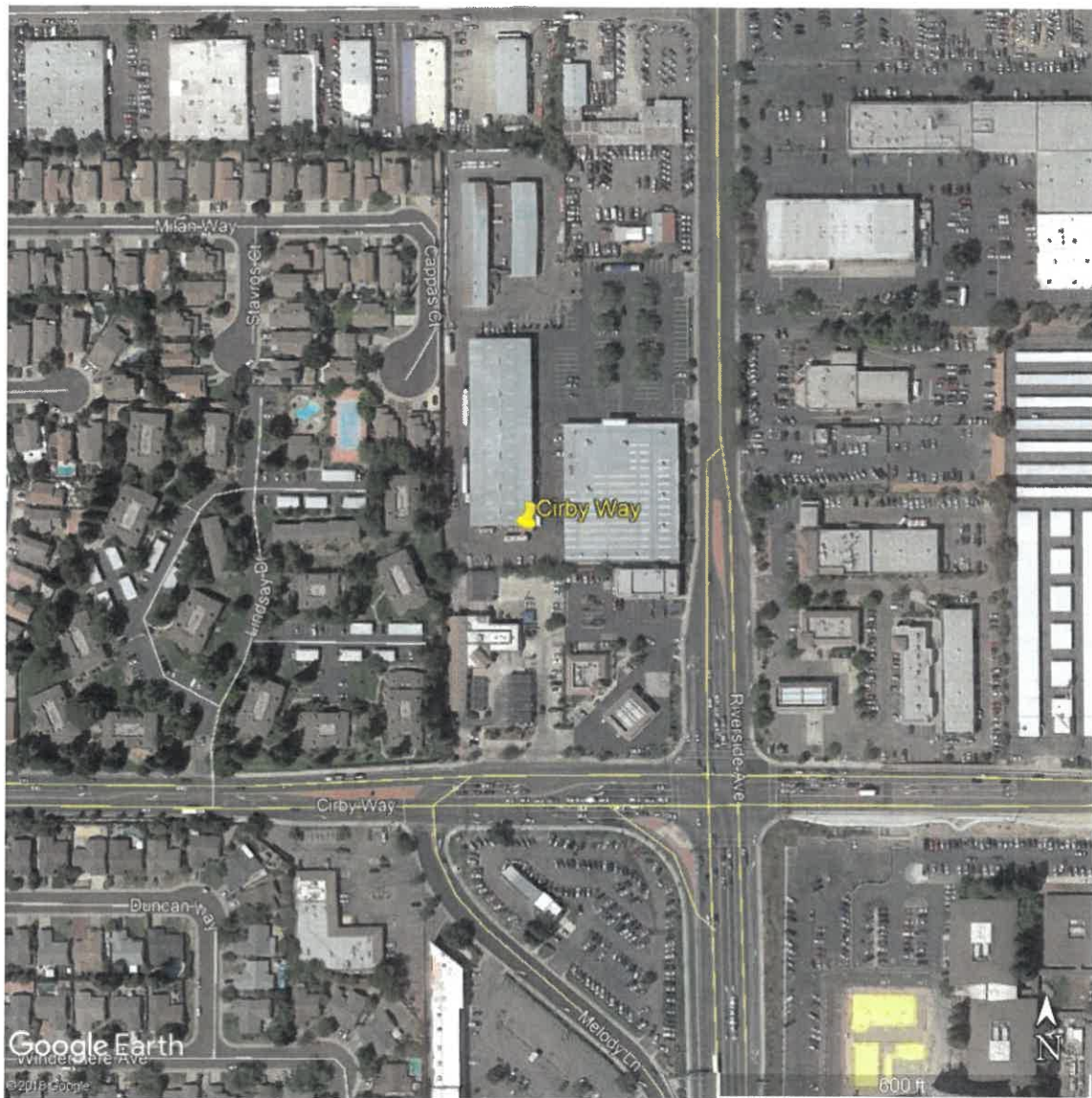
Table 1: EMF Summary

Verizon	Summary
Access Type	Gate
Access to antennas locked	Optional
RF Sign(s) @ access point(s)	None
RF Sign(s) @ antennas	None
Barrier(s) @ sectors	NA
Max EMF level for Verizon on Ground	0.5% General Population
Max EMF level for Verizon on Adjacent Roof	2.0% General Population (0.4% Occupational)
Min Clearance Distance from Face of Verizon’s Antennas	42 Feet

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The wireless telecommunication facility is located on the ground. The facility consists of 1 wireless carrier(s) or operator(s): Verizon. The antennas are typically grouped into sectors pointing in different directions to achieve the desired areas of coverage. Verizon's antennas will be mounted on a monopine tower and connected to the equipment via cables.

2.1 Site Map



2.2 Site Photographs



Verizon Proposed Location



Verizon Proposed Location



Verizon Proposed Location



Verizon Proposed Location



Verizon Proposed Location



Verizon Proposed Equipment Location

2.3 Antenna Inventory

Technical specifications in the table below are provided by our clients and/or gathered from physical field surveys where applicable and/or possible. Conservative estimates are used where information is not provided or available.

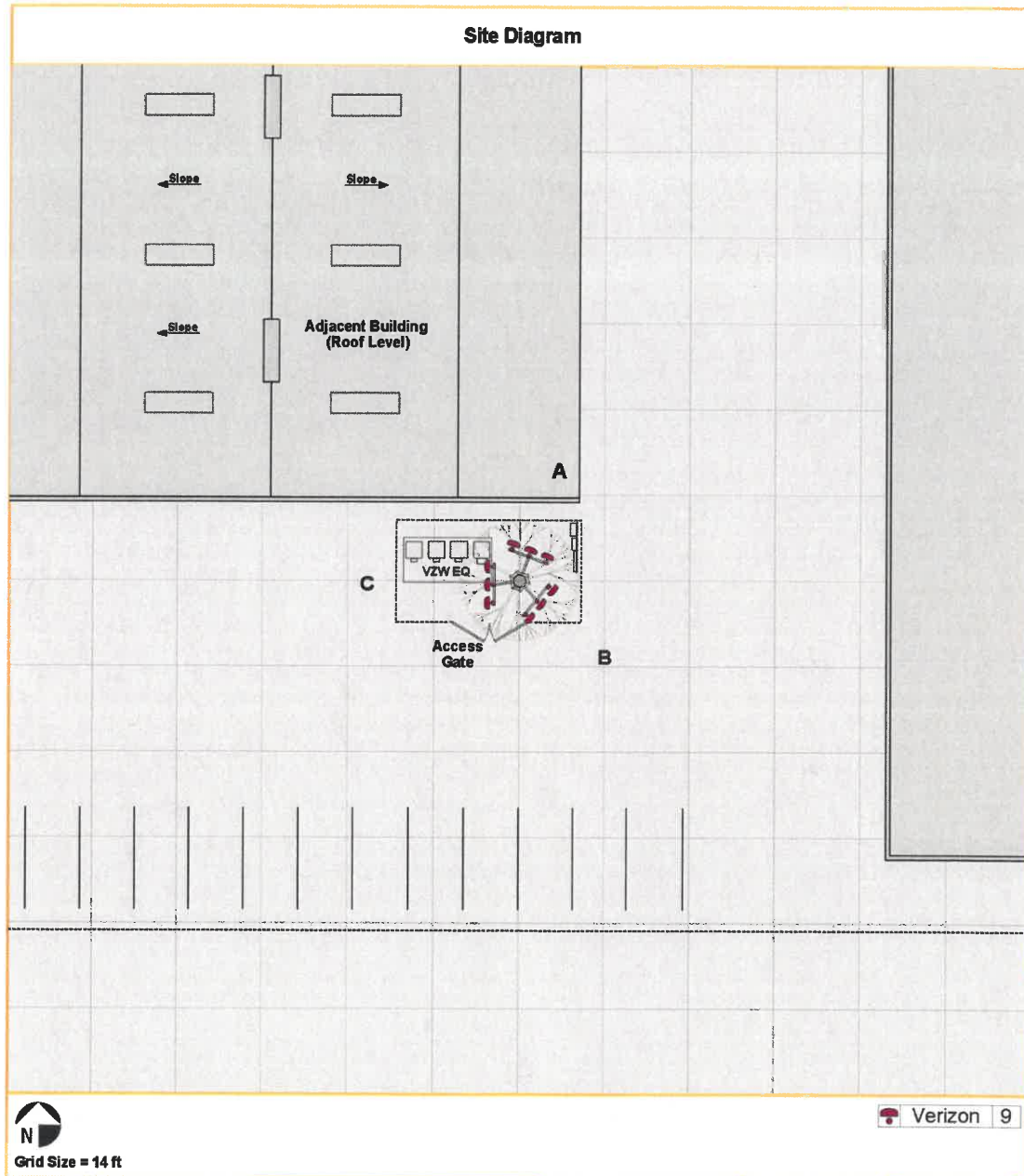
Table 2: Site Technical Specifications

Antenna ID	Operator	Antenna Mfg	Antenna Model	Type	Frequency (MHz)	Orientation (°T)	Horizontal BWidth (°)	Antenna Aperture (ft)	Antenna Gain (dBd)	Total Input Power (Watts)	Total ERP (Watts)	Bottom Tip Height Above Ground (Z) (ft)	Bottom Tip Height Above Adj. Roof (Z) (ft)	Bottom Tip Height Ant Level (Z) (ft)
A1	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	746	20	65	6.0	12.3	142	2416	57.0	35.0	0.0
A1	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	880	20	60	6.0	12.6	142	2582	57.0	35.0	0.0
A1	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	2120	20	64	6.0	16.4	283	12450	57.0	35.0	0.0
A2	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	746	20	65	6.0	12.3	142	2416	57.0	35.0	0.0
A2	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	880	20	60	6.0	12.6	142	2582	57.0	35.0	0.0
A2	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	1965	20	69	6.0	15.6	283	10355	57.0	35.0	0.0
A3	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	2120	20	64	6.0	16.4	283	12450	57.0	35.0	0.0
B1	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	746	130	65	6.0	12.3	142	2416	57.0	35.0	0.0
B1	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	880	130	60	6.0	12.6	142	2582	57.0	35.0	0.0
B1	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	2120	130	64	6.0	16.4	283	12450	57.0	35.0	0.0
B2	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	746	130	65	6.0	12.3	142	2416	57.0	35.0	0.0
B2	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	880	130	60	6.0	12.6	142	2582	57.0	35.0	0.0
B2	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	1965	130	69	6.0	15.6	283	10355	57.0	35.0	0.0
B3	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	2120	130	64	6.0	16.4	283	12450	57.0	35.0	0.0
C1	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	746	270	65	6.0	12.3	142	2416	57.0	35.0	0.0
C1	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	880	270	60	6.0	12.6	142	2582	57.0	35.0	0.0
C1	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	2120	270	64	6.0	16.4	283	12450	57.0	35.0	0.0
C2	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	746	270	65	6.0	12.3	142	2416	57.0	35.0	0.0
C2	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	880	270	60	6.0	12.6	142	2582	57.0	35.0	0.0
C2	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	1965	270	69	6.0	15.6	283	10355	57.0	35.0	0.0
C3	Verizon	Commscope	NHH-65B-R2B	Panel	2120	270	64	6.0	16.4	283	12450	57.0	35.0	0.0

3.0 ANALYSIS

3.1 Site Diagram

Figure 1: Site Diagram - Plan (bird's eye) view



3.2 Emission Predictions

Figure 2: Plan (bird's eye) view map of results compared to FCC's General Population MPE (Maximum Permissible Exposure) Limits. Gray represents areas where exposure levels are calculated to be at or below 5%; Green- between 5% & 100% (below MPE limits); blue, yellow & red – greater than 100% (exceeds MPE limits). Individuals can safely occupy areas in gray and green for indefinite amount of time; whereas areas in blue, yellow & red must be restricted to RF trained personnel who has been made fully aware of potential for exposure, has control and knows how to reduce their exposure with the use of personal protection equipment or has the ability to power down the transmitters.

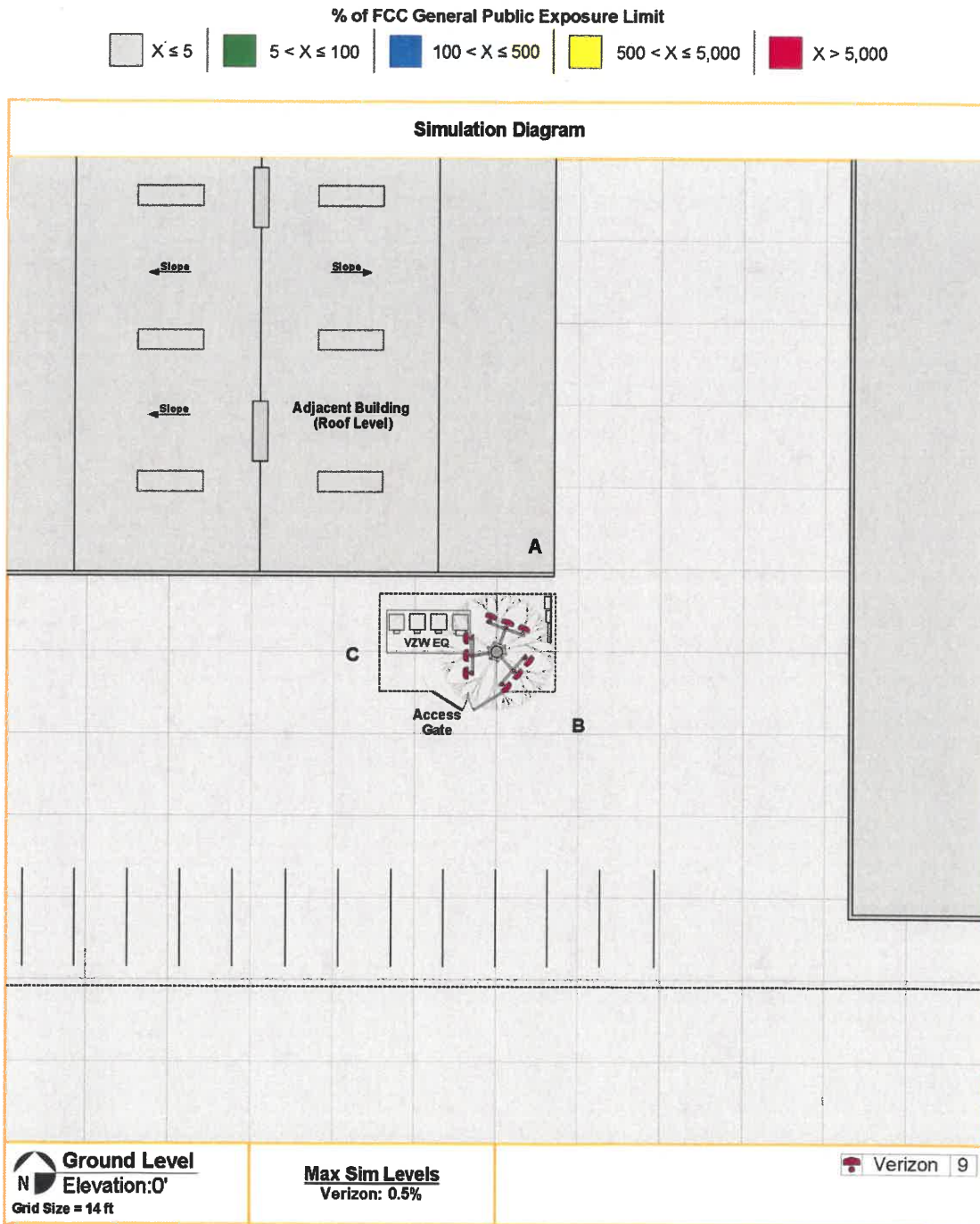


Figure 3: Plan (bird's eye) view map of results compared to FCC's General Population MPE (Maximum Permissible Exposure) Limits. Gray represents areas where exposure levels are calculated to be at or below 5%; Green- between 5% & 100% (below MPE limits); blue, yellow & red – greater than 100% (exceeds MPE limits). Individuals can safely occupy areas in gray and green for indefinite amount of time; whereas areas in blue, yellow & red must be restricted to RF trained personnel who has been made fully aware of potential for exposure, has control and knows how to reduce their exposure with the use of personal protection equipment or has the ability to power down the transmitters.

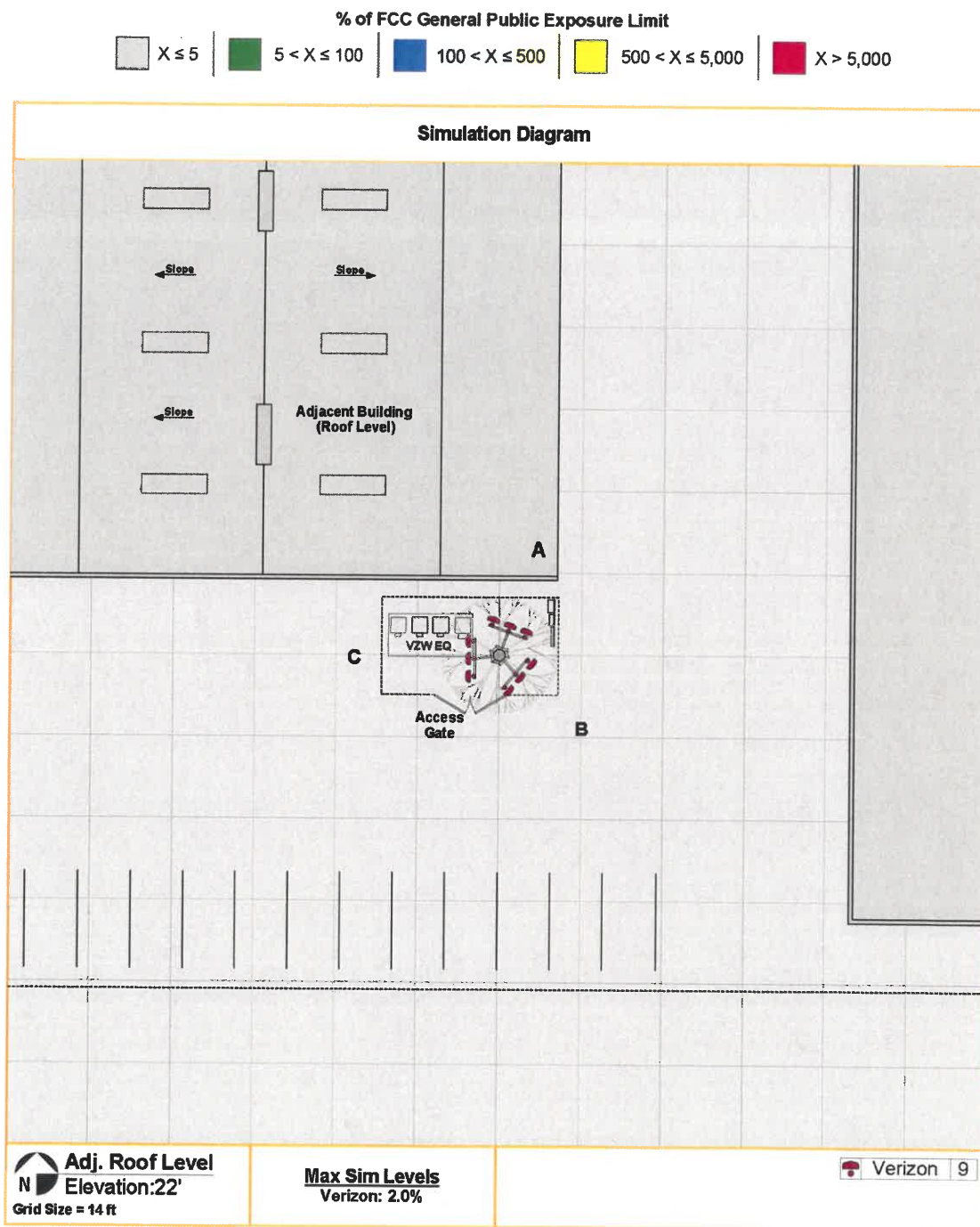
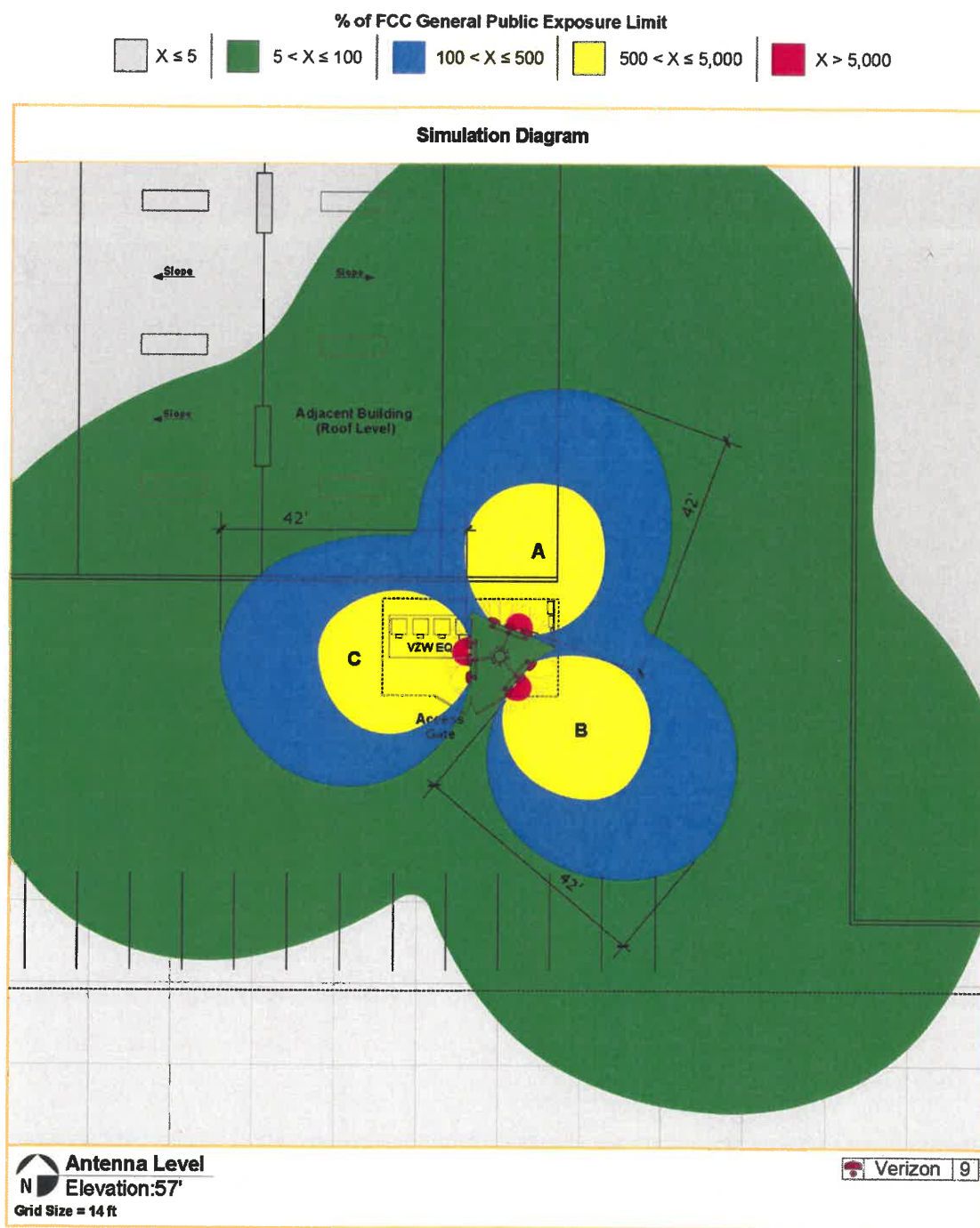


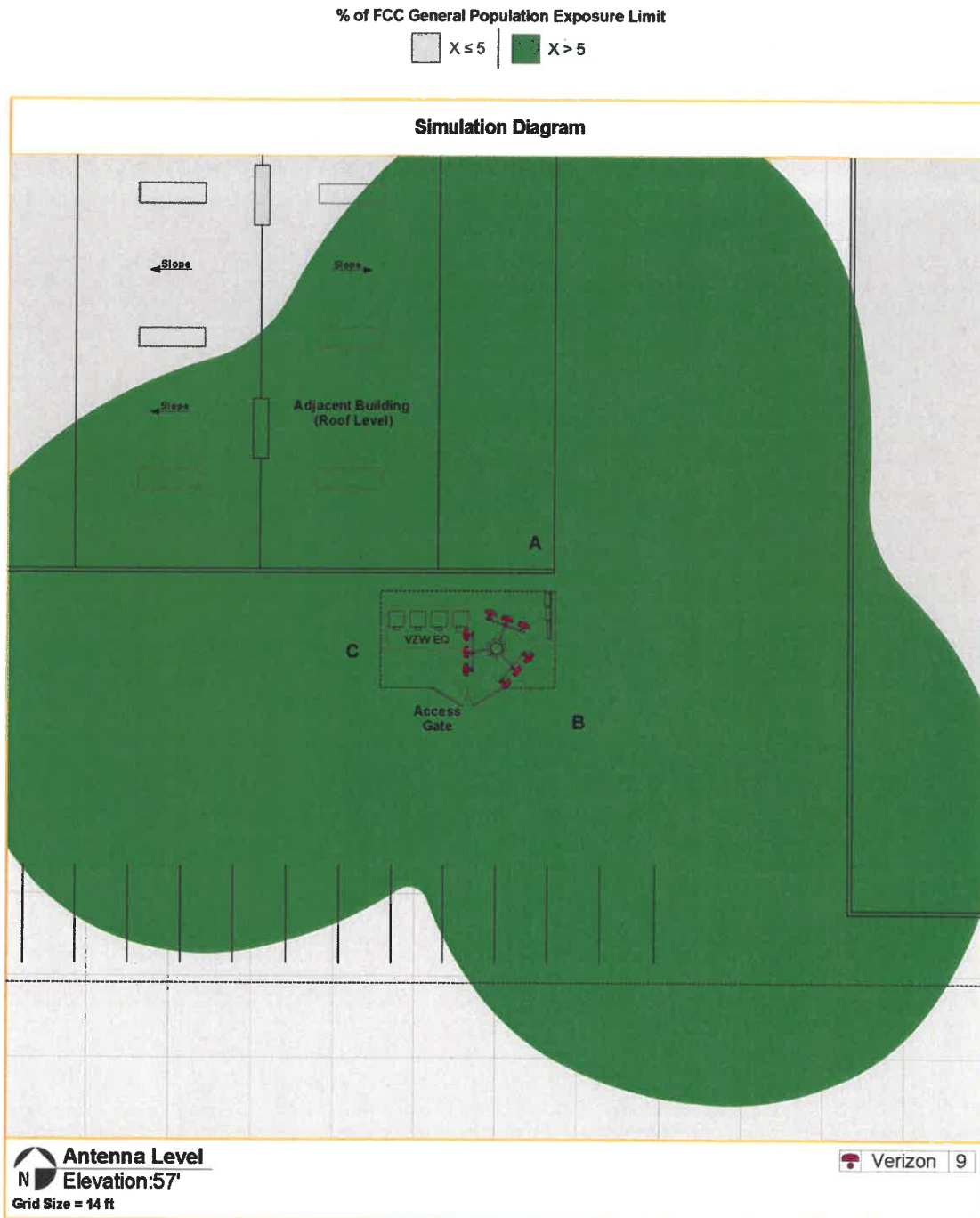
Figure 4: Plan (bird's eye) view map of results compared to FCC's General Population MPE (Maximum Permissible Exposure) Limits. Gray represents areas where exposure levels are calculated to be at or below 5%; Green- between 5% & 100% (below MPE limits); blue, yellow & red – greater than 100% (exceeds MPE limits). Individuals can safely occupy areas in gray and green for indefinite amount of time; whereas areas in blue, yellow & red must be restricted to RF trained personnel who has been made fully aware of potential for exposure, has control and knows how to reduce their exposure with the use of personal protection equipment or has the ability to power down the transmitters.



3.3 Five Percent Contributions

Mitigation measures are a shared responsibility for carriers whose RF emission levels exceed five percent of the FCC's exposure limits in areas of non-compliance.

Figure 5: Plan (bird's eye) view map of results compared to FCC's General Population MPE (Maximum Permissible Exposure) Limits. Gray represents areas where exposure levels are calculated to be at or below 5%; Green – greater than 5%.



4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1 Results

For a person standing in accessible areas on the ground and adjacent roofs, calculations for Verizon's site resulted in exposure levels below the FCC's most stringent General Population MPE Limits (see figure 2-3).

At antenna elevation, the highest calculated exposure level is above the FCC's General Population MPE Limits near the Verizon antennas (see figure 4). The overexposed (red, yellow and blue) areas extend 42-feet from the front face of the Verizon antennas. From the provided drawings, there are no other buildings or surrounding structures at antenna elevation within 42-feet of the Verizon antennas. Beyond 42-feet, exposure levels are predicted to be below the FCC's most stringent General Population MPE Limits.

The antennas are mounted on a tall tower and therefore not accessible by the general public. It is presumed that Verizon employees and contractors are aware of the transmitting antennas and will take appropriate precautions when working near them.

4.2 Recommendation(s)

Further actions are not required.

4.3 Statement of Compliance

Based on the above results, analysis and recommendation(s), it is the undersigned's professional opinion that Verizon's site is compliant with the FCC's RF Safety Guidelines.

4.4 Engineer Certification

This report has been prepared by or under the direction of the following Registered Professional Engineer: Darang Tech, holding California registration number 16000. I have reviewed this report and believe it to be both true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.


Darang Tech, P.E.



Appendix A: Background

Dtech uses the FCC's guidelines described in detail in Office of Engineering & Technology, Bulletin No. 65 ("OET-65") "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields". The table below summarizes the current Maximum Permissible Exposure ("MPE") safety limits classified into two groups: General population and Occupational.

Table 3: FCC MPE Limits (from OET-65)

Frequency (Mhz)	General Population/ Uncontrolled MPE (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Time (minutes)	Occupational/ Controlled MPE (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Time (minutes)
30 - 300	0.2	30	1.0	6
300 - 1500	Frequency (Mhz)/1500 (0.2 – 1.0)	30	Frequency (Mhz)/300 (1.0 – 5.0)	6
1500 - 100,000	1.0	30	5.0	6

General population/uncontrolled limits apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment, and may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Therefore, members of the general public always fall under this category when exposure is not employment-related.

Occupational/controlled limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, and those persons have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Occupational/controlled limits also apply where exposure is of a transient nature as a result of incidental passage through a location where exposure levels may be above general population/uncontrolled limits, as long as the exposed person has been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

It is important to understand that the FCC guidelines specify *exposure* limits not *emission* limits. For a transmitting facility to be out of compliance with the FCC's RF safety guidelines an area or areas where levels exceed the MPE limits must, first of all, be in some way *accessible* to the public or to workers. When accessibility to an area where excessive levels is appropriately restricted, the facility or operation can certify that it complies with the FCC requirements.

Appendix B: Measurement and/or Computer Simulation Methods

Spatial averaging measurement technique is used. An area between 2 and 6 feet, approximately the size of an average human, is scanned in single passes from top to bottom in multiple planes. When possible, measurements were made at very close proximity to the antennas and inside the main beam where most of the energy is emitted. The spatial averaged values were recorded.

Dtech uses an industry standard power density prediction computer Model¹ to assess the worse-case, cumulative EMF impact of the surrounding areas of the subject site. The Model does not take into account losses due to buildings. Its methodologies are conservative enough to account for typical down-tilts deployed in wireless communications. In addition, the analysis is performed at 100% duty cycle-all transmitters are active at all times and transmitting at maximum power. For purposes of a cumulative study, nearby transmitters are included where possible. The result is a surrounding area map color-coded to percentages of the applicable FCC's MPE Limits. A result higher than 100% exceeds the Limits.

Appendix C: Limitations

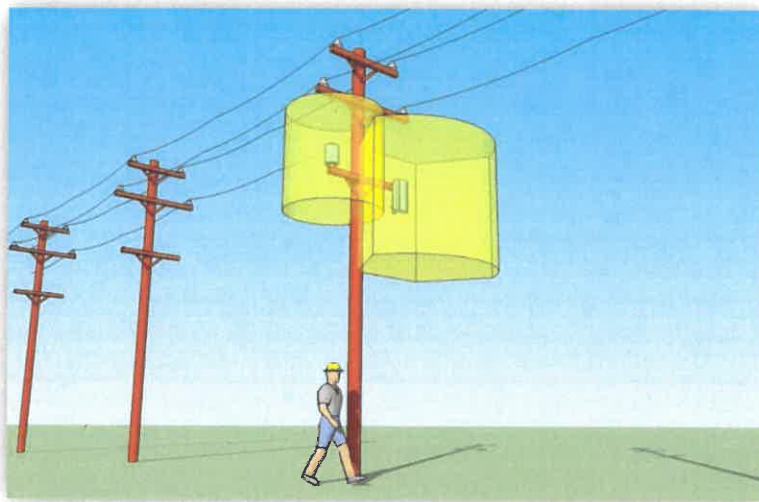
The conclusions in this document rendered by Dtech are based solely upon the information collected during the site survey and/or furnished by our Client which Dtech believes is accurate and correct. Dtech, however, has no responsibility should such Client provided information prove to be inaccurate or incorrect. Third party specification estimates used for cumulative computer simulation purposes, where applicable, are based on common industry practices and our best interpretation of available information. Data, results and conclusions in this document are valid as of its date. However, as mobile technologies continuously change, these data, results and conclusions may also be at variance with such future changes. Dtech has no responsibility to update its survey or report to account for such future technology changes. This document was prepared for the use of our Client only and cannot be utilized by any third party for any purpose without Dtech's written consent. Dtech shall have no liability for any unauthorized use of this document and any such unauthorized user shall defend, indemnify and hold Dtech and its owners, directors, officers and employees harmless from and against any liability, claim, demand, loss or expense (including reasonable attorney's fees) arising from such unauthorized use.

¹ Dtech uses Roofmaster(tm) 2015 Version 15.7.2.18 per Verizon's direction.

Appendix D: AntennaView®

Dtech Communications offers a unique, online tool (AntennaView®) to train, identify and inform individuals of site-specific HotZones – areas that may potentially exceed the FCC's Safety Limits. AntennaView® is an online, interactive training tool that will educate nontechnical people in about ten minutes. It is a site-specific, RF safety training program that requires the end user to sign an online agreement thereby limiting the liability to the landlord and carriers. Some of the advantages include:

- Virtual walk-through in 3-D with corresponding photographs
- Site-specific, interactive, simple to understand
- Delivers pertinent information i.e. HotZones (areas that may potentially exceed FCC safety limits), site owners and contact numbers.
- User online agreement = accountability



We invite you to take a quick tour at www.AntennaView.com and see how easy to understand and informative AntennaView® is.

Under Article 47 CFR § 1.1307(b), the FCC & OSHA mandates wireless operators/facility owners to have an RF survey completed including a safety plan and training to ensure that their tenants, employees and contractors who work in or around RF sites are aware of the potential risks posed by RF radiation. Most cell sites are located on building rooftops where HVAC contractors, window washers, painters, etc. routinely work and generally do not know what antennas even look like. Dtech Communications can help with ongoing FCC/OSHA compliance and provide practical training that is easy to understand by anyone regardless of their technical background.

Appendix E: Verizon's RF Advisory Signs



GUIDELINES Sign



NOC INFORMATION Sign



NOTICE Sign



CAUTION Sign



WARNING Sign



DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT – PLANNING DIVISION

311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Project Title/File Number:	INFILL PCL 178 – Verizon Riverside Monopine/ File #PL19-0040
Project Location:	900 Riverside
Project Description:	Request for a Conditional Use Permit to construct a new 68-foot-tall monopine telecommunications facility. The tower will be located within a 30'x20' lease area with outdoor equipment, on a 4'x15' concrete slab. The lease area will be enclosed with a six-foot-tall chain link fence with privacy slats.
Environmental Document	Mitigated Negative Declaration
Project Applicant:	Celeste Magennis, Epic Wireless
Property Owner:	BMP II LLC
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner

Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code requires public agencies to "adopt a reporting and monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program has been adopted for the purpose of avoiding environmental impacts

MONITORING PROCESS: Existing monitoring mechanisms are in place that assist the City of Roseville in meeting the intent of CEQA. These existing monitoring mechanisms eliminate the need to develop new monitoring processes for each mitigation measure. These mechanisms include grading plan review and approval, improvement/building plan review and approval and on-site inspections by City Departments. Given that these monitoring processes are requirements of the project, they are not included in the mitigation monitoring program.

It shall be the responsibility of the project applicant/owner to provide written notification to the City using the Mitigation Verification Cover Sheet and Forms, in a timely manner, of the completion of each Mitigation Measure as identified on the following pages. The City will verify that the project is in compliance with the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Any non-compliance will be reported by the City to the applicant/owner, and it shall be the project applicant's/owner's responsibility to rectify the situation by bringing the project into compliance. The purpose of this program is to ensure diligent and good faith compliance with the Mitigation Measures which have been adopted as part of the project.

TABLE OF MITIGATION MEASURES					
Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Timing	Reviewing Party	Documents to be Submitted to City	Staff Use Only
TCR 1 - Unanticipated Discovery If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery, and the developer shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director. The City of Roseville will notify the consulting tribes of the discovery, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within five days of notification, the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the notification was made and documented. The developer shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations. All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City: • Work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required if: 1) the professional archeologist determines that the find does not represent a tribal cultural resource and, if a response from a tribal representative was received within five days 2) the tribal representative determines that the find does not represent a tribal cultural resource or determines that no further action is necessary. • If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction. • If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American resource (including a tribal cultural resource) that does not include human remains, the consulting tribes and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe(s) on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction. If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources	In the event of the discovery of subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, the mitigation measure shall be implemented as prescribed.	<i>Construction:</i> in the event of the discovery of subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources.	Planning		

Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File # _____

Project Address _____

Property Owner _____

Planning Division Contact _____

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete

I HAVE ATTACHED THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED ITEMS:

- ☐ Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures
- ☐ Mitigation Verification Form(s)
- ☐ Specific supporting documentation required by measure(s), if applicable (e.g. biologist's report)

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that I am the property owner or an agent of the property owner and am authorized to submit this Mitigation Verification Form. I also certify that the above-listed mitigation measures have been completed in the manner required, and that all of the information in this submittal is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge:

Signature and Date

Print Name

Contact Number

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure _____

Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. The following information is a required part of the description: dates, personnel names or titles, and the stage/phase of construction work. Additional notes sheets may be attached, if necessary, or the below may simply reference a separate attachment that provides the required information.

INSTRUCTIONS

COVER SHEET:

A Cover Sheet for the project/development is prepared by City staff, with the top portion filled out. Each time Mitigation Verification Forms(s) are being submitted, a Cover Sheet completed by the Developer, Contractor, or Designee is required. An example of a completed summary table is provided below. The signature on the Cover Sheet must be *original wet ink*.

EXAMPLE MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File #	New Coffee Shop, PL15-0000
Project Address	10 Justashort Street
Property Owner	Jane Owner
Planning Division Contact	Joe Planner, Associate Planner, (916) 774-####

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete
MM-3	Copy of survey report signed by biologist	5/10/2016
MM-4	All information included in Mitigation Verification Form	5/12/2016
MM-5	E-mail from Air District approving Dust Control Plan	5/05/2016

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM:

A Mitigation Verification Form is provided by City staff, along with the Cover Sheet and Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures. A form is filled in and submitted for each mitigation measure by the Developer, Contractor, or Designee. The form needs only the mitigation number to be filled in, along with the Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. Multiple forms may be submitted simultaneously, under one cover sheet. It is also permissible to submit a form for each part of a measure, on separate dates. For instance, in the example measure MM-4 in the table above, the actual mitigation requires informing construction workers *and* retaining a qualified archeologist if resources are uncovered. Thus, a developer may submit a form in May certifying that construction workers have been informed, and also submit a second copy of the form in July because resources were discovered and additional actions had to be undertaken.

Each mitigation measure specifies the type of supporting documentation required; this must be submitted in order for the City to accept the mitigation as complete. An example of a completed Mitigation Verification Form is provided below.

EXAMPLE MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure MM3

Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. The following information is a required part of the description: dates, personnel names or titles, and the stage/phase of construction work. Additional notes sheets may be attached, if necessary, or the below may simply reference a separate attachment that provides the required information.

The mitigation measure text is included on the Improvement Plans General Notes page (Improvement Plan EN15-0001). On May 4, 2016, prior to any ground-disturbing activities (the pre-construction phase), a site meeting was held. At this meeting, workers on the site were informed of the potential to unearth remains, and were instructed to cease work and notify their supervisor immediately if any resources were observed.

PROJECT: Cirby Way

900 RIVERSIDE AVE.
ROSEVILLE, CA 95678

LOCATION NO: 386159



PREPARED FOR

295 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630

Vendor:

605 Coolidge Dr. Suite 100
Folsom, CA. 95630

Project Address:

900 Riverside Ave.
Roseville, CA 95678

Architect:

borgesarch.com
1478 Stone Point Drive, Suite 350
Roseville CA 95661
916 782 7200 TEL
916 773 3037 FAX

PROJECT NO:	14002-62
LOCATION NO:	386159
DRAWN BY:	J.E.S.
CHECKED BY:	M.T.D.

C	05/14/19	100% ZD Rev 1
B	08/24/18	100% ZD Submittal
A	08/16/18	90% ZD Submittal
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

Licensor:

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT.

Issued For:

05/14/19

100% ZD Rev 1

SHEET TITLE:

TITLE SHEET

SHEET NUMBER:

A-0

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT INFORMATION		PROJECT TEAM		SHEET INDEX		REV
NEW SITE BUILD 600 SQ. FT. UNMANNED TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY. 1. INSTALL (P) 8'-0" HIGH CHAIN LINK FENCE W/ (P) PRIVACY SLATS TO MATCH (E) PRIVACY SLATS 2. INSTALL OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT ON (P) 4'-0" x 15'-0" CONCRETE SLAB 3. INSTALL 63'-0" TALL MONOPINE WITH TOP OF FOLIAGE AT 68' 4. INSTALL (P) (3) 6' PANEL ANTENNAS PER SECTOR FOR A TOTAL OF (9) 5. INSTALL (3) PER SECTOR FOR A TOTAL OF (9) RRH's 6. INSTALL (2) (P) SURGE SUPPRESSORS AT EQUIPMENT LOCATION AND (2) (P)SURGE SUPPRESSORS AT ON (P) MONOPOLE. FOR A TOTAL OF (4) 7. INSTALL VERIZON WIRELESS H-FRAME W/ (P) 200 AMP METER, 200 AMP INTERSECT CABINET WITH GEN PLUG, DISCONNECT, TELCO CABINETS, TRACCESS BOX, & SERVICE LIGHT W/ AUTO SHUT-OFF TIMER 8. INSTALL (3) HYBRID CABLES 9. INSTALL (1) GPS ANTENNA	Property Information: Site Name: CIRBY WAY Site Number: 14002-62 Search Ring: CIRBY WAY Site Address: 900 RIVERSIDE AVE. ROSEVILLE, CA 95678 A.P.N. Number: 427-170-035-000 Current Use: GC GENERAL COMMERCIAL Jurisdiction: CITY OF ROSEVILLE	PROPERTY OWNER: C/O BILL MCANALLY, BMP II, LLC 8636 ANTELOPE NORTH RD. ANTELOPE, CA 95843 Power Agency: PG&E CORPORATION 1 Market Street San Francisco, CA, Spear Tower ph: (800) 743-5000 Telephone Agency: AT&T California 525 MARKET STREETSAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 ph: (800) 310-2355	Construction Mgr.: EPIC WIRELESS GROUP, INC. 605 COOLIDGE DR., SUITE 100 FOLSOM, CA 95630 contact: RALPH NARVAEZ email: ralph.narvaez@epicwireless.net ph: (916) 500-3770 Agent for Applicant, Planning and Zoning Mgr: EPIC WIRELESS GROUP, INC. 605 COOLIDGE DR., SUITE 100 FOLSOM, CA 95630 contact: ERIK CHANEY email: erik.chaney@epicwireless.net cell: (916) 626-2534	DESIGN PROFESSIONAL: BORGES ARCHITECTURAL GROUP, INC. 1478 STONE POINT DRIVE, SUITE 350 ROSEVILLE, CA 95661 contact: MATTHEW DOUGHERTY email: telecomgroup@borgesarch.com ph: (916) 782-7200 Structural Engineer: PZSE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER 1478 STONE POINT DR., SUITE 190 ROSEVILLE CA. 95661 contact: PAUL ZACHER email: paul@pzse.com ph: (916) 961-3960 Survey: Geil Engineering 1226 High Street Auburn, Ca 95603-5015 contact: DANIEL G. GEIL email: dangell@pacbell.net ph: (530) 885-0426 RF Engineer: VERIZON WIRELESS 295 PARKSHORE DRIVE FOLSOM, CA 95630 contact: ERIC MALANA email: eric.malana@verizonwireless.com ph: (916) 357-2586	A-0 TITLE SHEET GN-1 GENERAL NOTES, ABBREV., & NOTES C-1 SITE SURVEY C-2 SITE SURVEY A-1 OVERALL SITE PLAN A-2 ENLARGED EQUIPMENT & ANTENNA PLANS A-3.1 ELEVATIONS A-3.2 ELEVATIONS	C A A A A C C C	
CODE COMPLIANCE	VICINITY MAP		DIRECTIONS FROM VERIZON WIRELESS		VERIZON SIGNATURE BLOCK		
ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL BE PERFORMED AND INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING CODES AS ADOPTED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNING AUTHORITIES. NOTHING IN THESE PLANS IS TO BE CONSTRUED TO PERMIT WORK NOT CONFORMING TO THESE CODES. 1) 2016 CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, CHAPTER 10, PART 1, TITLE 24 CODE OF REGULATIONS 2) 2016 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE (CBC) WITH CALIFORNIA AMENDMENTS, BASED ON THE 2015 IBC (PART 2, VOL 1-2) 3) 2016 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE (CRC) WITH APPENDIX H, PATIO COVERS, BASED ON THE 2015 IRC (PART 2.5) 4) 2016 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDINGS STANDARDS CODE (CALGREEN) (PART 11) (AFFECTED ENERGY PROVISIONS ONLY 5) 2016 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE (CFC), BASED ON THE 2015 IFC, WITH CALIFORNIA AMENDMENTS (PART 9) 6) 2016 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE (CMC), BASED ON THE 2015 UMC (PART 4) 7) 2016 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE (CPC), BASED ON THE 2015 UPC (PART 5) 8) 2016 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE (CEC) WITH CALIFORNIA AMENDMENTS, BASED ON THE 2015 NEC (PART 3) 9) 2016 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE (CEC) 10) ANSI / EIA-TIA-222-H 11) 2015 NFPA 101, LIFE SAFETY CODE 12) 2016 NFPA 72, NATIONAL FIRE ALARM CODE 13) 2016 NFPA 13, FIRE SPRINKLER CODE		DIRECTIONS FROM VERIZON WIRELESS DIRECTIONS FROM VERIZON WIRELESS's OFFICE AT 605 Coolidge Dr., Suite 100, Folsom CA. 95630 1. DEPART COOLIDGE DR TOWARD PARKSHORE DR 2. TURN RIGHT ONTO PARKSHORE DR 3. TURN RIGHT ONTO FOLSOM BLVD 4. TURN LEFT ONTO GREENBACK LN / CR-E14 W 5. TURN RIGHT TO STAY ON GREENBACK LN / CR-E14 6. TURN RIGHT ONTO SUNRISE BLVD / CR-E2 N 7. TURN LEFT ONTO CIRBY WAY 8. TURN RIGHT ONTO RIVERSIDE AVE 9. ARRIVE AT RIVERSIDE AVE 10. 900 RIVERSIDE AVE, ROSEVILLE, CA 95678 ON LEFT					
OCCUPANCY AND CONSTRUCTION TYPE	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS						
OCCUPANCY : U (UNMANNED) CONSTRUCTION TYPE: V-B <u>DISABLED ACCESS REQUIREMENTS</u> FACILITY IS UNMANNED AND NOT FOR HUMAN HABITATION. ACCESSIBILITY ACCESS IS NOT REQUIRED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE, CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24, PART 2, VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 11B, DIVISION 2, SECTION 11B-203.5							
DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS					DIGALERT 800-227-2600 Call 2 Full Working Days in Advance		

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1.

PLANS ARE INTENDED TO BE DIAGRAMATIC OUTLINE ONLY, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. THE WORK SHALL INCLUDE FURNISHING MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, APPURTENANCES AND LABOR NECESSARY TO COMPLETE ALL INSTALLATIONS AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.
2.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN, IN WRITING, AUTHORIZATION TO PROCEED BEFORE STARTING WORK ON ANY ITEM NOT CLEARLY DEFINED OR IDENTIFIED BY THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
3.

CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT USA (UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT) AT (800) 227-2600, FOR UTILITY LOCATIONS, 48 HOURS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY EXCAVATION, SITE WORK OR CONSTRUCTION.
4.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ALL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S RECOOMENDATIONS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY INDICATED OTHERWISE, OR WHERE LOCAL CODES OR REGULATIONS TAKE PRECEDENCE.
5.

ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CBC REQUIREMENTS REGARDING EARTHQUAKE RESISTANCE, FOR, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PIPING, LIGHT FIXTURES, CEILING GRID, INTERIOR PARTITIONS, AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT. ALL WORK MUST COMPLY WITH LOCAL EARTHQUAKE CODES AND REGULATIONS.
6.

REPRESENTAIONS OF TRUE NORTH, OTHER THAN THOSE FOUND ON THE PLOT OF SURVEY DRAWINGS, SHALL NOT BE USED TO IDENTIFY OR ESTABLISH BEARING OF TRUE NORTH AT THE SITE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RELY SOLELY ON THE PLOT OF SURVEY DRAWING AND ANY SURVEYOR'S MARKINGS AT THE SITE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUE NORTH, AND SHALL NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT / ENGINEER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK IF ANY DESCREPANCY IS FOUND BETWEEN THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THW WORKING DRAWINGS AND THE TRUE NORTH ORIENTATION AS DEPICTED ON THE CIVIL SURVEY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSUME SOLE LIABILITY FOR ANY FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT / ENGINEER.
7.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUING THE PERMITS SHALL BE NOTIFIED AT LEAST TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK, OR AS OTHERWISE STIPULATED BY THE CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL HAVING JURISDICTION.
8.

DO NOT EXCAVATE OR DISTURB BEYOND THE PROPERTY LINES OR LEASE LINES, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
9.

ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, FACILITIES, CONDITIONS, AND THEIR DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE PLAN HAVE BEEN PLOTTED FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS. THE ARCHITECT / ENGINEER AND THE OWNER ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY WHATSOEVER AS TO THE SUFFICIENCY OR THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE PLANS, OR THE MANNER OF THEIR REMOVAL OR ADJUSTMENT. CONTRACTORS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING EXACT LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND FACILITIES PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTORS SHALL ALSO OBTAIN FROM EACH UTILITY COMPANY DETAILED INFORMATION RELATIVE TO WORKING SHEDULES AND METHODS OF REMOVING OR ADJUSTING EXISTING UTILITIES.
10.

CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, BOTH HORIZONTAL AND VERTICALLY, PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. ANY DISCREPANCIES OR DOUBTS AS TO THE INTERRETATION OF PLANS SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED TO THE ARCHITECT / ENGINEER FOR RESOLUTION AND INSTRUCTION, AND NO FURTHER WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED UNTIL THE DESCREPANCY IS CHECKED AND CORRECTED BY THE ARCHITECT / ENGINEER. FAILURE TO SECURE SUCH INSTRUCTION MEANS CONTRACTOR WILL HAVE WORKED AT HIS/HER OWN RISK AND EXPENSE.
11.

ALL NEW AND EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES ON SITE AND IN AREAS TO BE DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE ADJUSTED TO FINISH ELEVATIONS PRIOR TO FINAL INSPECTION OF WORK.
12.

ANY DRAIN AND/OR FIELD TILE ENCOUNTERED / DISTURBED DURING CONTRUCTION SHALL BE RETURNED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF WORK. SIZE, LOCATION AND TYPE OF ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITIES OR IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE ACCURATELY NOTED AND PLACED ON "AS-BUILT" DRAWINGS BY GENERAL CONTRACTOR, AND ISSUED TO THE ARCHITECT / ENGINEER AT COMPLETION OF PROJECT.
13.

ALL TEMPORARY EXCAVATIONS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF FOUNDATIONS, UTILITIES, ETC., SHALL BE PROPERLY LAID BACK OR BRACED IN ACCORDINACE WITH CORRECT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA) REQUIREMENTS.
14.

INCLUDE MISC. ITEMS PER VERIZON SPECIFICATIONS

APPLICABLE CODES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS:

SUBCONTRACTOR'S WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CODES AS ADOPTED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ) FOR THE LOCATION.

THE EDITION OF THE AHJ ADOPTED CODES AND STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF CONTRACT AWARD SHALL GOVERN THE DESIGN.

SUBCONTRACTOR'S WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:

- AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI) 318, BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE
- AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC), MANUAL OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, ASD, FOURTEENTH EDITION
- TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (TIA) 222-H, STRUCTURAL STANDARD FOR STRUCTURAL ANTENNA TOWER AND ANTENNA SUPPORTING STRUCTURES
- INSTITUTE FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE) 81, GUIDE FOR MEASURING EARTH RESISTIVITY, GROUND IMPEDANCE, AND EARTH SURFACE POTENTIALS OF A GROUND SYSTEM IEEE 1100 (1999) RECOMMENDED PRACTICE FOR POWERING AND GROUNDING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.
- IEEE C62.41, RECOMMENDED PRACTICES ON SURGE VOLTAGES IN LOW VOLTAGE AC POWER CIRCUITS (FOR LOCATION CATEGORY "C3" AND "HIGH SYSTEM EXPOSURE")

TIA 607 COMMERCIAL BUILDING GROUNDING AND BONDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS TELCORDIA GR-63 NETWORK
EQUIPMENT-BUILDING SYSTEM (NEBS): PHYSICAL PROTECTION
TELCORDIA GR-347 CENTRAL OFFICE POWER WIRING
TELCORDIA GR-1275 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS
TELCORDIA GR-1503 COAXIAL CABLE CONNECTIONS

ANY AND ALL OTHER LOCAL & STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

FOR ANY CONFLICTS BETWEEN SECTIONS OF LISTED CODES AND STANDARDS REGARDING MATERIAL, METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE SHALL GOVERN. WHERE THERE IS CONFLICT BETWEEN A GENERAL REQUIREMENT AND A SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT, THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT SHALL GOVERN.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.B.	ANCHOR BOLT	IN. (")	INCH(ES)
ABV.	ABOVE	INT.	INTERIOR
ACCA	ANTENNA CABLE COVER ASSEMBLY	LB.(#)	POUND(S)
ADDL	ADDITIONAL	L.B.	LAG BOLTS
A.F.F.	ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR	L.F.	LINEAR FEET (FOOT)
A.F.G.	ABOVE FINISHED GRADE	L.	LONGITUDINAL
ALUM.	ALUMINUM	MAS.	MASONRY
ALT.	ALTERNATE	MAX.	MAXIMUM
ANT.	ANTENNA	M.B.	MACHINE BOLT
APPRX.	APPROXIMATE(LY)	MECH.	MECHANICAL
ARCH.	ARCHITECT(URAL)	MFR.	MANUFACTURER
AWG.	AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE	MIN.	MINIMUM
BLDG.	BUILDING	MISC.	MISCELLANEOUS
BLK.	BLOCK	MTL.	METAL
BLKG.	BLOCKING	(N)	NEW
BM.	BEAM	NO.(#)	NUMBER
B.N.	BOUNDARY NAILING	N.T.S.	NOT TO SCALE
BTOW.	BARE TINNED COPPER WIRE	O.C.	ON CENTER
B.O.F.	BOTTOM OF FOOTING	OPNG.	OPENING
B/U	BACK-UP CABINET	P/C	PRECAST CONCRETE
CAB.	CABINET	PCS	PERSONAL COMMUNICATION SERVICES
CANT.	CANTILEVER(ED)	PLY.	PLYWOOD
C.I.P.	CAST IN PLACE	PPC	POWER PROTECTION CABINET
CLG.	CEILING	PRC	PRIMARY RADIO CABINET
CLR.	CLEAR	P.S.F.	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
COL.	COLUMN	P.S.I.	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
CONC.	CONCRETE	P.T.	PRESSURE TREATED
CONN.	CONNECTION(OR)	PWR.	POWER (CABINET)
CONST.	CONSTRUCTION	QTY.	QUANTITY
CONT.	CONTINUOUS	RAD.(R)	RADIUS
d	PENNY (NAILS)	REF.	REFERENCE
DBL.	DOUBLE	REINF.	REINFORCEMENT(ING)
DEPT.	DEPARTMENT	REQ'D/	REQUIRED
D.F.	DOUGLAS FIR	RGS.	RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL
DIA.	DIAMETER	SCH.	SCHEDULE
DIAG.	DIAGONAL	SHT.	SHEET
DIM.	DIMENSION	SIM.	SIMILAR
DWG.	DRAWING(S)	SPEC.	SPECIFICATIONS
DWL.	DOWEL(S)	SO.	SQUARE
EA.	EACH	S.S.	STAINLESS STEEL
EL.	ELEVATION	STD.	STANDARD
ELEC.	ELECTRICAL	STL.	STEEL
ELEV.	ELEVATOR	STRUC.	STRUCTURAL
EMT.	ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING	TEMP.	TEMPORARY
E.N.	EDGE NAIL	THK	THICK(NESS)
ENG.	ENGINEER	T.N.	TOE NAIL
EQ.	EQUAL	T.O.A.	TOP OF ANTENNA
EXP.	EXPANSION	T.O.C.	TOP OF CURB
EXST.(E)	EXISTING	T.O.F.	TOP OF FOUNDATION
EXT.	EXTERIOR	T.O.P.	TOP OF PLATE (PARAPET)
FAB.	FABRICATION(OR)	T.O.S.	TOP OF STEEL
F.F.	FINISH FLOOR	T.O.W.	TOP OF WALL
F.G.	FINISH GRADE	TYP.	TYPICAL
FIN.	FINISH(ED)	U.G.	UNDER GROUND
FLR.	FLOOR	U.L.	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY
FDN.	FOUNDATION	U.N.O.	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
F.O.C.	FACE OF CONCRETE	V.I.F.	VERIFY IN FIELD
F.O.M.	FACE OF MASONRY	W	WIDE (WIDTH)
F.O.S.	FACE OF STUD	w/	WITH
F.O.W.	FACE OF WALL	WD.	WOOD
F.S.	FINISH SURFACE	W.P.	WEATHERPROOF
FT. (')	FOOT (FEET)	WT.	WEIGHT
FTG.	FOOTING	C	CENTERLINE
G.	GROWTH (CABINET)	L	PLATE, PROPERTY LINE
GA.	GAUGE		
GI.	GALVANIZE(D)		
G.F.I.	GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER		
GLB. (GLU-LAM)	GLUE LAMINATED BEAM		
GPS	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM		
GRND.	GROUND		
HDR.	HEADER		
HGR.	HANGER		
HT.	HEIGHT		
ICGB.	ISOLATED COPPER GROUND BUS		

SYMBOLS LEGEND

	BLDG. SECTION		GROUT OR PLASTER
	WALL SECTION		(E) BRICK
	DETAIL		(E) MASONRY
	INTERIOR ELEVATION		CONCRETE
	DOOR SYMBOL		EARTH
	WINDOW SYMBOL		GRAVEL
	TILT-UP PANEL MARK		PLYWOOD
	PROPERTY LINE		SAND
	CENTERLINE		PLYWOOD
	ELEVATION DATUM		SAND
	GRID/COLUMN LINE		(E) STEEL
	KEYNOTE, DIMENSION ITEM		MATCH LINE
	KEYNOTE, CONSTRUCTION ITEM		GROUND CONDUCTOR
	WALL TYPE MARK		OVERHEAD SERVICE CONDUCTORS
	ROOM NAME ROOM NUMBER		TELEPHONE CONDUIT
			POWER CONDUIT
			COAXIAL CABLE
			CHAIN LINK FENCE
			WOOD FENCE
			(P) ANTENNA
			(P) RRU
			(P) DC SURGE SUPPRESSION
			(F) ANTENNA
			(F) RRU
			(E) EQUIPMENT

PREPARED FOR



295 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630

Vendor:



605 Coolidge Dr. Suite 100
Folsom, CA. 95630

Project Address:

900 Riverside Ave.
Roseville, CA 95678

Architect:



borgesarch.com

1478 STONE POINT DRIVE, SUITE 350
ROSEVILLE CA 95661
916 782 7200 TEL
916 773 3037 FAX

PROJECT NO: 14002-62

LOCATION NO: 386159

DRAWN BY: J.E.S.

CHECKED BY: M.T.D.

Licensors:

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05/14/19

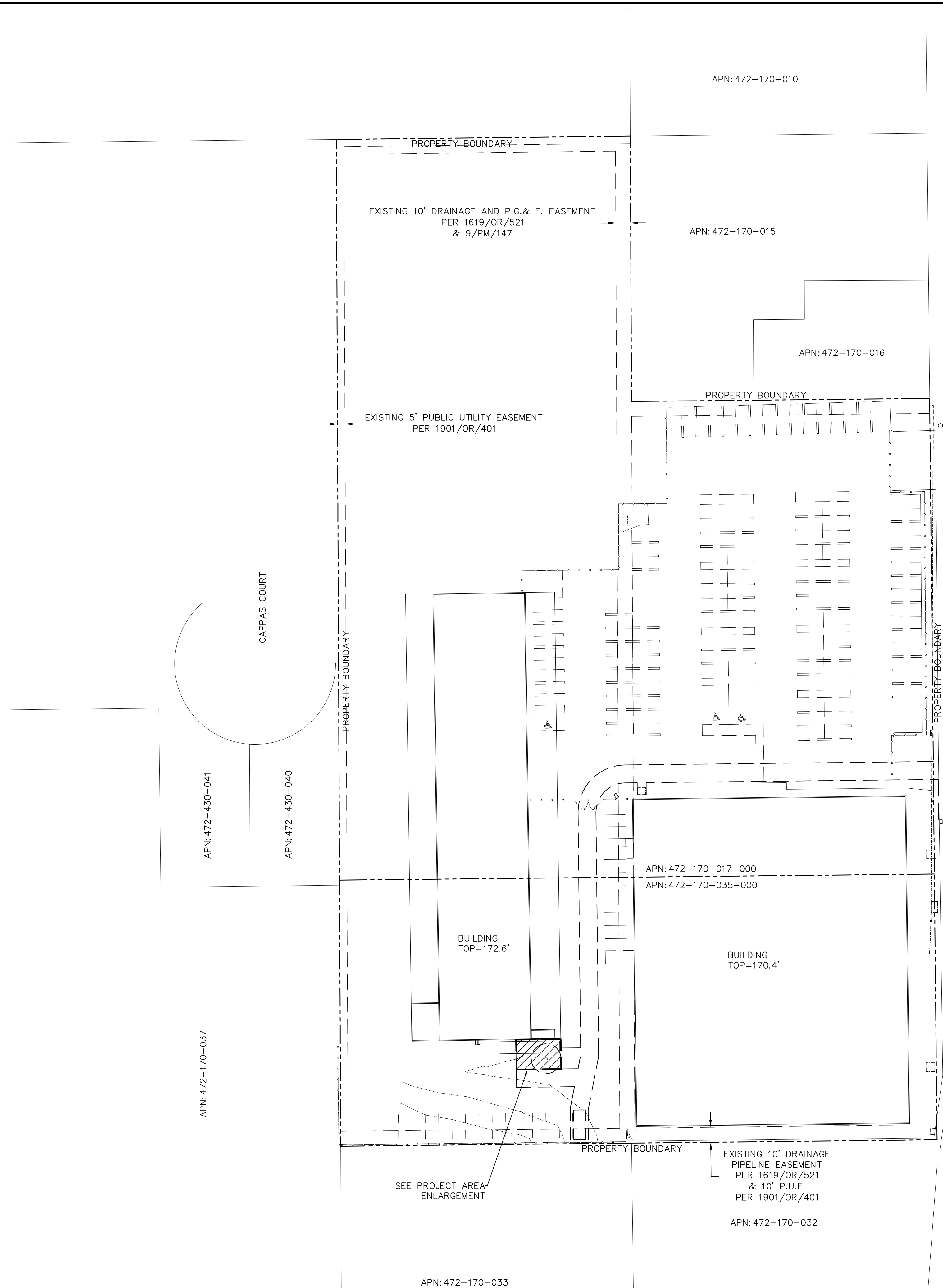
100% ZD Rev 1

SHEET TITLE:

GENERAL NOTES,
ABBREV., & NOTES

SHEET NUMBER:

GN-1



Lease Area Description

All that certain lease area being a portion of Parcel "B" as is shown on that certain Parcel Map recorded at Book 9 of Parcel Maps at Page 147, Placer County Records, California and being a portion of Section 11, Township 10 North, Range 6 East M.D.B. & M. being more particularly described as follows:

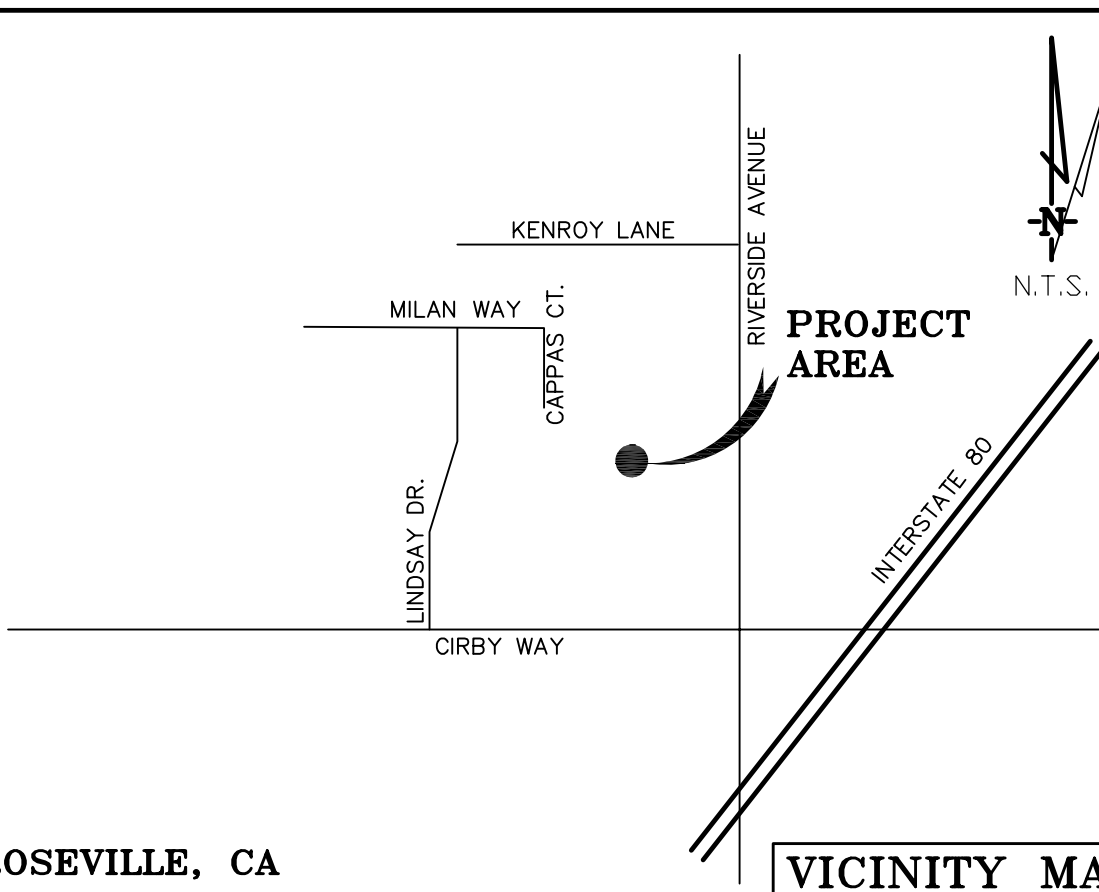
Commencing at a standard monument in box set at the centerline intersection of Milan Way and Stavros Court as is shown on that certain Tract Map Recorded at Book T of Subdivision Maps at Page 57, Placer County Records, from which a similar monument bears North 89°22'07" East 294.40 feet; thence from said point of commencement South 42°31'28" East 650.14 feet to the True Point of Beginning; thence from said point of beginning North 89°12'25" East 30.00 feet; thence South 00°47'35" East 20.00 feet; thence South 89°12'25" West 30.00 feet; thence North 00°47'35" West 20.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Together with a non-exclusive easement for access and utility purposes, twelve feet in width, the centerline of which is described as follows: Beginning at a point which bears South 00°47'35" East 6.00 feet from the Southwest corner of the above described lease area and running thence North 89°12'25" East 46.16 feet to a point hereafter defined as Point "A"; thence North 70°07'00" East 10.70 feet to a point hereafter defined as Point "B"; thence North 70°07'00" East 10.70 feet to a point hereafter defined as Point "C"; thence continuing North 00°37'54" West 160.25 feet, thence through a circular curve to the right having a radius of 26.00 feet running on an arc distance of 40.84 feet; thence tangent to the last curve North 28°22'06" East 10.85 feet to a point hereafter defined as Point "C"; thence continuing North 28°22'06" East 195.8 feet more or less to the public right of way.

Also together with a non-exclusive easement for access and utility purposes, twelve feet in width, the centerline of which is described as follows: Beginning at Point "A" as previously defined and running thence South 11°07'09" West 21.46 feet; thence South 00°37'54" East 20.65 feet.

Also together with a non-exclusive easement for utility purposes, six feet in width, the centerline of which is described as follows: Beginning at Point "B" as previously defined and running thence South 89°15'01" West 19.24 feet more or less to the above described lease area.

Also together with a non-exclusive easement for utility purposes, six feet in width, the centerline of which is described as follows: Beginning at Point "C" as previously defined and running thence South 00°37'54" East 14 feet more or less to the existing transformer.



ROSEVILLE, CA

Geil Engineering
Engineering * Surveying * Planning
1226 High Street
Auburn, California 95603-5015
Phone: (530) 885-0426 * Fax: (530) 823-1309

Verizon Wireless

Project Name: CIRBY WAY

Project Site Location: 900 Riverside Avenue
Roseville, CA 95678
Placer County

Date of Observation: 02-12-18

Equipment/Procedure Used to Obtain Coordinates: Trimble Pathfinder Pro XL post processed with Pathfinder Office software.

Type of Antenna Mount: Proposed Monopine

Coordinates (Monopine)
Latitude: N 38° 43' 49.80" (NAD83) N 38° 43' 50.15" (NAD27)
Longitude: W 121° 17' 29.63" (NAD83) W 121° 17' 25.81" (NAD27)

ELEVATION of Ground at Structure (NAVD88) 151' AMSL

CERTIFICATION: I, the undersigned, do hereby certify elevation listed above is based on a field survey done under my supervision and that the accuracy of those elevations meet or exceed 1-A Standards as defined in the FAA ASAC Information Sheet 91:003, and that they are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Kenneth D. Geil California RCE 14803

DATE OF SURVEY: 02-12-18

SURVEYED BY OR UNDER DIRECTION OF: KENNETH D. GEIL, R.C.E. 14803

LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BEARINGS SHOWN ARE BASED UPON MONUMENTS FOUND AND RECORD
INFORMATION. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY.

ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE BASED UPON U.S.G.S. N.A.V.D. 88 DATUM. ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL.

N.G.V.D. 1929 CORRECTION: SUBTRACT 2.49' FROM ELEVATIONS SHOWN.

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 1'

CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO VERIFY LEASE AREA PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 472-170-035-000

OWNER(S): BMP II LLC
8636 ANTELOPE NORTH ROAD
ANTELOPE, CA 95843

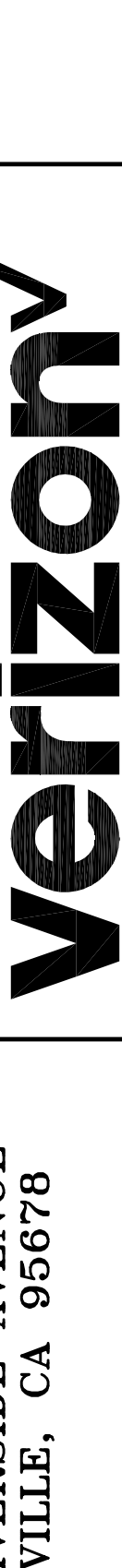
THESE DRAWINGS AND/OR THE ACCOMPANYING SPECIFICATION AS INSTRUMENTS OF SERVICE, ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF GEIL ENGINEERING AND THEIR USE AND PUBLICATION SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO THE ORIGINAL SITE AND CARRIER FOR WHICH THEY ARE PREPARED. REUSE, REPRODUCTION OR PUBLICATION BY ANY METHOD, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IS PROHIBITED EXCEPT BY PERMISSION FROM GEIL ENGINEERING. TITLE TO THESE PLANS AND/OR SPECIFICATIONS SHALL REMAIN WITH GEIL ENGINEERING WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND VISUAL CONTACT WITH THEM SHALL CONSTITUTE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF ACCEPTANCE OF THESE RESTRICTIONS.

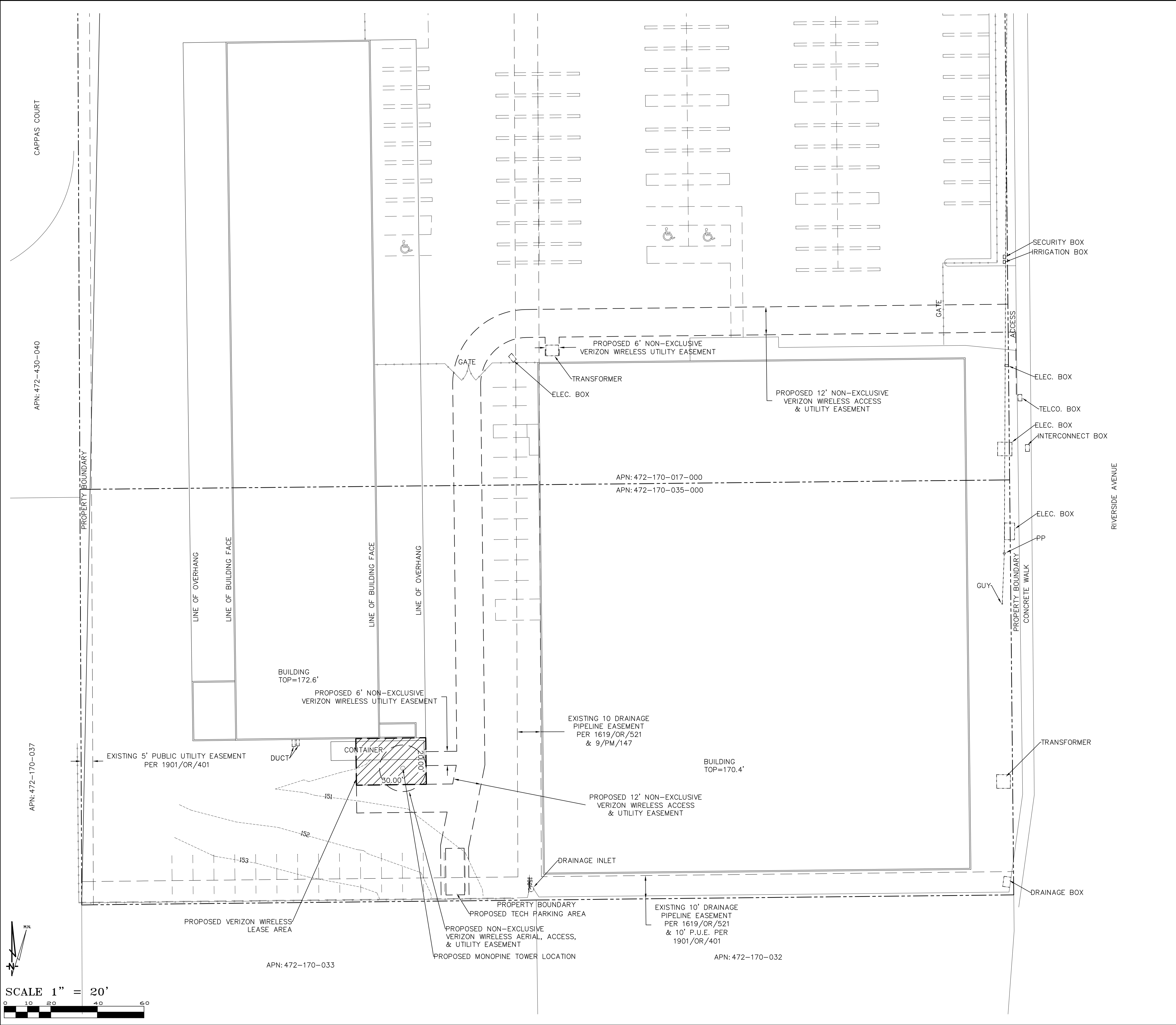
BOUNDARY SHOWN IS BASED ON MONUMENTATION FOUND AND RECORD INFORMATION. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY. THIS IS A SPECIALIZED TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH PROPERTY LINES AND EASEMENTS BEING A GRAPHIC DEPICTION BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES OF RECORD AND AVAILABLE MONUMENTATION FOUND DURING THE FIELD SURVEY. NO EASEMENTS WERE RESEARCHED OR PLOTTED. PROPERTY LINES AND LINES OF TITLE WERE NOT INVESTIGATED NOR SURVEYED. NO PROPERTY MONUMENTS WERE SET.



SCALE 1" = 40'

OVERALL SITE PLAN

Sheet		C - 1	
REVISIONS 04-16-18 N. RHODE DRAWING SUBMITTAL 05-16-18 N. RHODE LEASE AREA PLACED 05-29-18 N. RHODE REDLINES 06-16-18 N. RHODE		CIRBY WAY 900 RIVERSIDE AVENUE ROSEVILLE, CA 95678 PLOT PLAN AND SITE TOPOGRAPHY	
			
Architect		Surveyor GEIL ENGINEERING <u>ENGINEERING • SURVEYING • PLANNING</u> 1280 HIGH STREET AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603 phone: (530) 885-0426 fax: (530) 823-1309	
DEPT		APPROVED DATE	
A&C			
RE			
RF			
INT			
EE\N			
OPS			
EE\OUT			



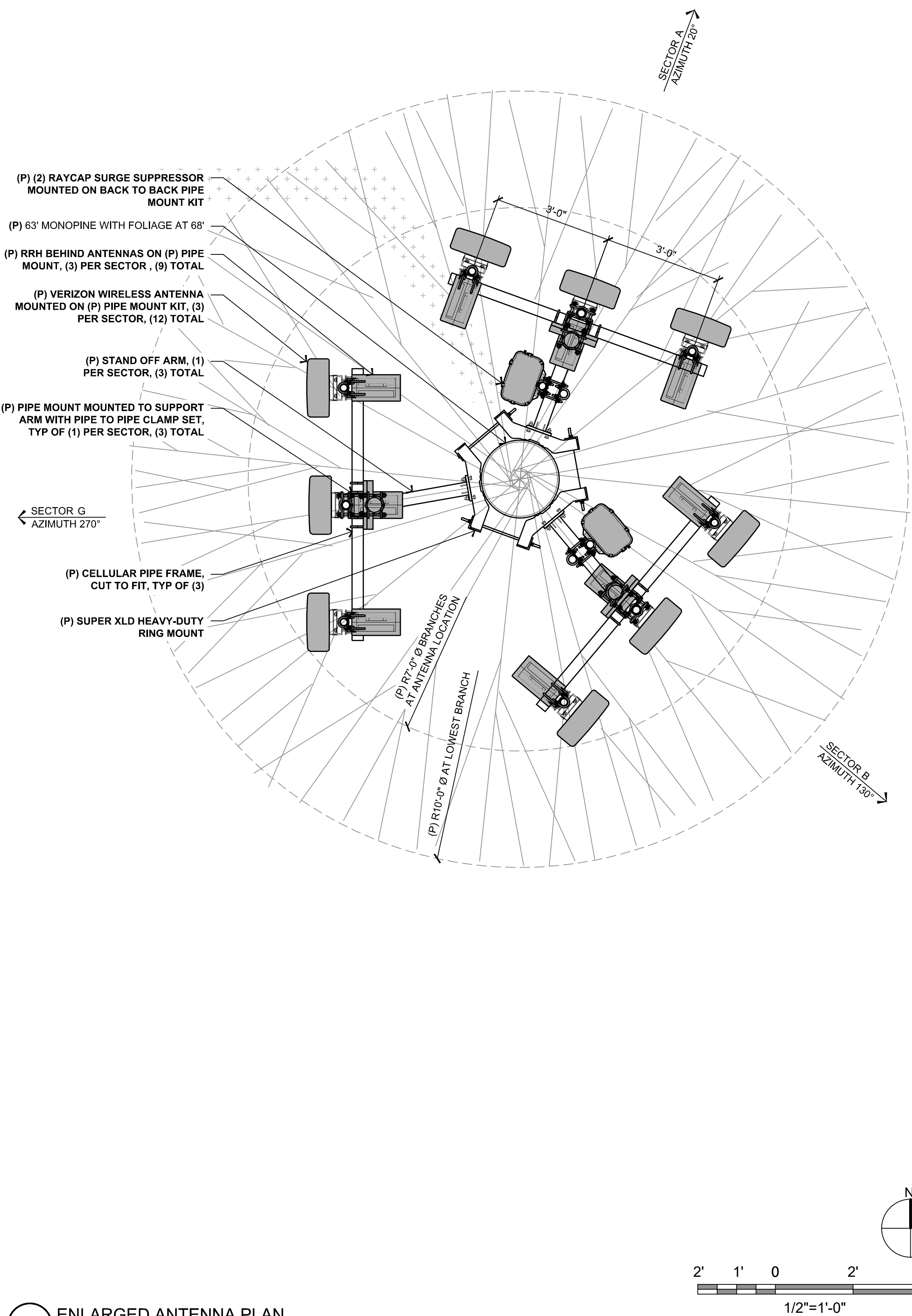
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Surveyor	DEPT	APPROVED	DATE
	A&C		
	RE		
	RF		
	INT		
	EE\IN		
	OPS		
	EE\OUT		
Architect	GEIL ENGINEERING ENGINEERING • SURVEYING • PLANNING 1226 HIGH STREET AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 96603 Phone: (916) 885-1226 Fax: (916) 885-1306		
verizon			
CIRBY WAY 900 RIVERSIDE AVENUE ROSEVILLE, CA 95678 PLOT PLAN AND SITE TOPOGRAPHY			
Sheet	C-2		

PROJECT AREA ENLARGEMENT

17 OVERALL SITE
1" = 40'-0"



PREPARED FOR



295 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630

Vendor:



605 Coolidge Dr. Suite 100
Folsom, CA. 95630

Project Address:

900 Riverside Ave.
Roseville, CA 95678

Architect:



borgesarch.com
1478 STONE POINT DRIVE, SUITE 350
ROSEVILLE CA 95661
916 782 7200 TEL
916 773 3037 FAX

PROJECT NO: 14002-62

LOCATION NO: 386159

DRAWN BY: J.E.S.

CHECKED BY: M.T.D.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
C	05/14/19	100% ZD Rev 1
B	08/24/18	100% ZD Submittal
A	08/16/18	90% ZD Submittal

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Issued For:

05/14/19

100% ZD Rev 1

SHEET TITLE:

ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER:

A-3.1

14002-62

(P) (2) RAYCAP SURGE SUPPRESSIONS,
TYP. AT ANTENNA LOCATION

(P) RRHs MOUNTED BEHIND ANTENNAS ON
(P) PIPE MOUNT, (3) PER SECTOR, (9) TOTAL

SECTOR A - (P) VERIZON WIRELESS 6'
ANTENNA MOUNTED ON (P) PIPE
MOUNT, (3) PER SECTOR, (9) TOTAL

68'-0" TOP OF (P) MONOPOLE FOLIAGE

63'-0" TOP OF (P) MONOPOLE & TOP OF
VERIZON WIRELESS ANTENNAS

60'-0" VERIZON WIRELESS ANTENNA RAD CENTER

SECTOR G - (P) VERIZON WIRELESS MOUNTED ON
(P) PIPE MOUNT, (3) PER SECTOR, (9) TOTAL

(P) 63' MONOPINE WITH
TOP OF FOLIAGE AT 68'

(P) (3) HYBRID CABLES ROUTED
UP INSIDE MONOPINE

NOTE:

(P) ANTENNAS & RRU'S TO BE COVERED WITH
"SOCKS" UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

BRANCHES SHOWN ARE FOR ILLUSTRATION
PURPOSES ONLY. NOT TO SCALE

(P) RRHs MOUNTED BEHIND ANTENNAS ON
(P) PIPE MOUNT, (3) PER SECTOR, (9) TOTAL

SECTOR G - (P) VERIZON WIRELESS 6'
ANTENNA MOUNTED ON (P) PIPE
MOUNT, (3) PER SECTOR, (9) TOTAL

68'-0" TOP OF (P) MONOPOLE FOLIAGE

63'-0" TOP OF (P) MONOPOLE & TOP OF
VERIZON WIRELESS ANTENNAS

60'-0" VERIZON WIRELESS ANTENNA RAD CENTER

SECTOR B - (P) VERIZON WIRELESS MOUNTED ON
(P) PIPE MOUNT, (3) PER SECTOR, (9) TOTAL

(P) (2) RAYCAP SURGE SUPPRESSIONS,
TYP. AT ANTENNA LOCATION

(P) 63' MONOPINE WITH
TOP OF FOLIAGE AT 68'

(P) (3) HYBRID CABLES ROUTED
UP INSIDE MONOPINE

NOTE:

(P) ANTENNAS & RRU'S TO BE COVERED WITH
"SOCKS" UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

BRANCHES SHOWN ARE FOR ILLUSTRATION
PURPOSES ONLY. NOT TO SCALE

(P) GPS UNIT

(F) POWER/MISC CABINET

(P) POWER/MISC CABINET

(P) ICE BRIDGE

(P) BATTERY CABINET

(F) BATTERY CABINET

(P) 8' CHAIN LINK FENCE w/
PRIVACY SLATS PAINTED
TO MATCH (E) BUILDING

(P) H-FRAME W/ (P) 200 AMP POWER METER,
(P) 200AMP INTERSECT PANEL W/ GEN PLUG,
(P) SITE DISCONNECT, TRACCESS BOX, CEMA
WITH UAM BELOW, SERVICE LIGHT W MOTION
SENSOR SHUT OFF

(P) 12'-0"
DOUBLE SWING ACCESS GATE

(P) 30'-0"
VERIZON WIRELESS EQUIPMENT
COMPOUND & LEASE AREA

4' 2' 0 4' 8'
1/4"=1'-0"

9 PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION

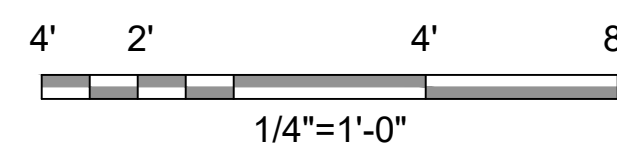
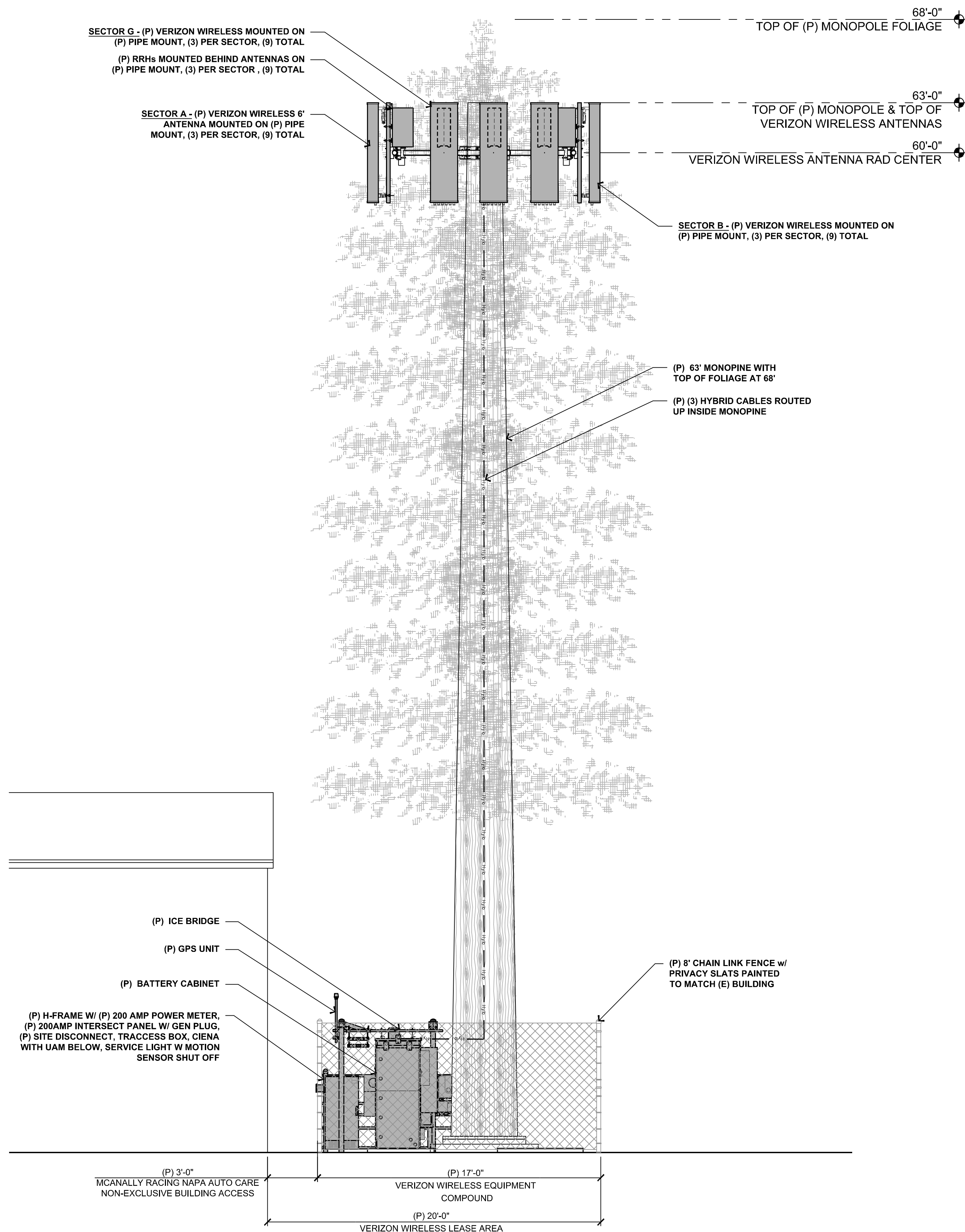
1/4"=1'-0"

4' 2' 0 4' 8'
1/4"=1'-0"

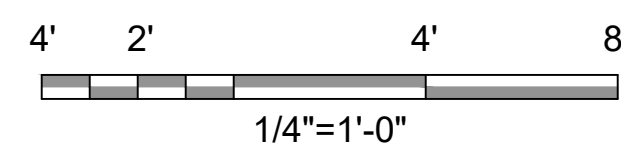
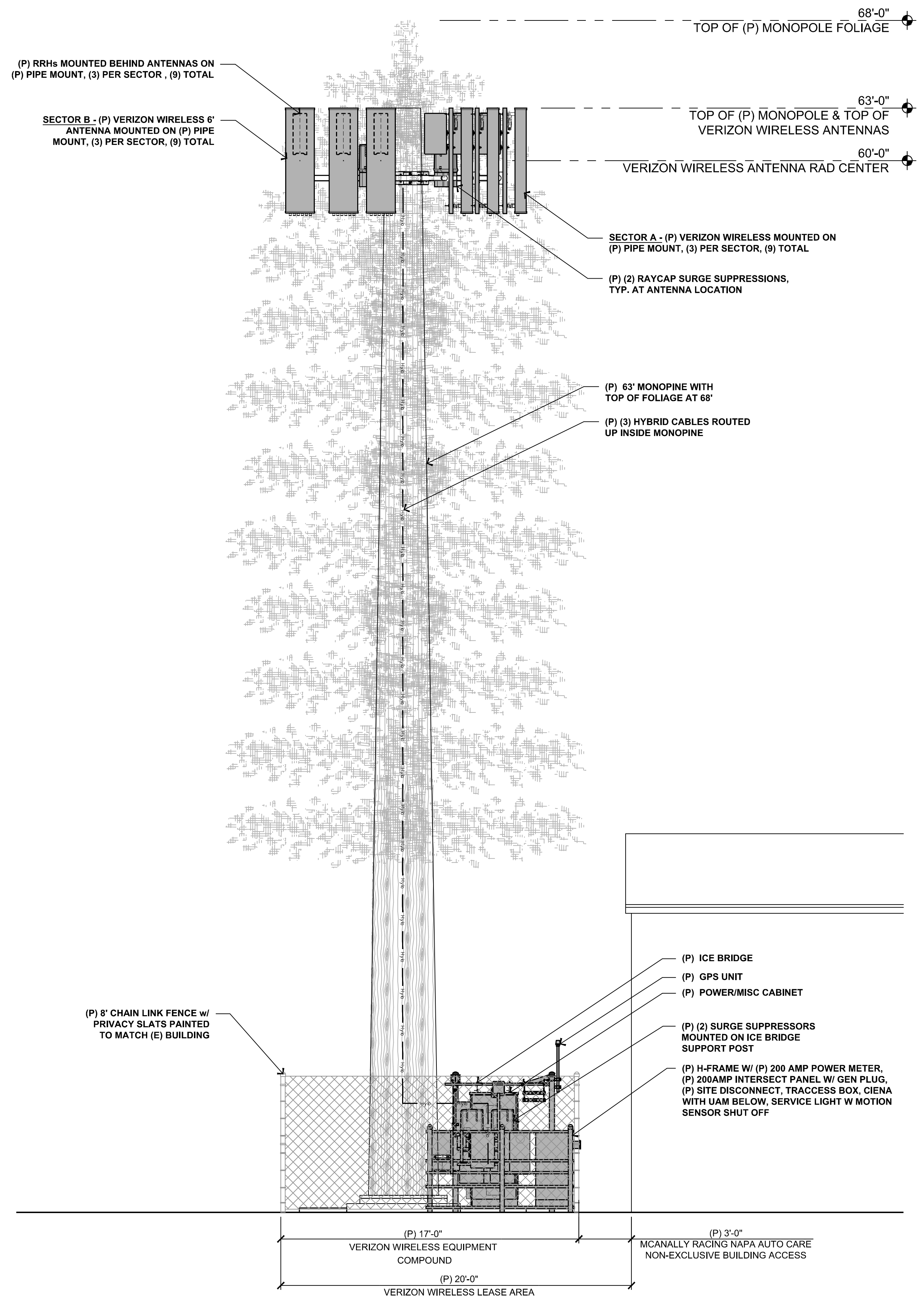
17 PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0"

C	05/14/19	100% ZD Rev 1
B	08/24/18	100% ZD Submittal
A	08/16/18	90% ZD Submittal
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION



17 PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



9 PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



PLANNING COMMISSION COMMUNICATION

Title: Informational Item on New Tribal Consultation Policy
Contact: Lauren Hocker, lhocker@roseville.ca.us, 916-774-5272

Meeting Date: 8/22/2019
Item #: 7.1.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Staff Report

Tribal Consultation Policy Volume I 8-13-2019

ITEM 7.1: INFORMATIONAL ITEM ON NEW TRIBAL CONSULTATION POLICY

RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Division is recommending Planning Commission hear an informational presentation. No action is required.

BACKGROUND

The Planning Division has been overseeing the development of a guidance and policy document for consultation with Native American Tribes (tribes). The goal of tribal consultation is to provide a tribe with an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions, for the purpose of protecting or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources. Various laws require the City to offer tribal consultation on City projects, and there are many different divisions and departments within the City which take the lead on such projects. The purpose of developing the guidance and policy document was to provide consistency and fairness in the manner in which tribes are consulted with prior to and during project construction, to ensure a consistent application of policies for all discretionary projects by the City, and to exercise responsible management and use of public funds. The guidance and policy (Tribal Consultation Policy) is included as Attachment 1 to this staff report, and is an internal document, intended to provide direction on tribal consultation for City projects.

To complete the work, a contract with ECORP Consulting, Inc. was approved to have the document prepared by a Registered Professional Archaeologist. As part of the development of the Tribal Consultation Policy, the draft was circulated for review and comment by affected City departments and divisions. In addition, staff undertook extensive outreach with the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC). UAIC staff reviewed two drafts of the Tribal Consultation Policy, and while agreement was not reached on all points, many changes were made to accommodate UAIC concerns and requests. Ultimately, the two key points of disagreement are: the pay rate for tribal monitoring and the cost of interim storage and processing of remains from burial sites.

The UAIC has offered strong concerns that the pay rate the City proposes to use—which is the rate published by Caltrans—is too low. The City Attorney’s office has indicated that the City is legally obligated to spend no more than is required. As a state entity, the Caltrans rate is legally “deemed reasonable” and thus the City can rely on it. In order to adopt a different rate, the City would need to undertake a pay rate study at the City’s cost, which was determined to be infeasible.

The UAIC has also indicated that when an ancestor is disinterred by construction, activities such as wrapping, blessing, and otherwise processing the remains is necessary and the costs for this should be paid by the City. The City Attorney’s office indicates that fundamentally, the City is responsible for returning any remains to the physical condition in which they were found, and cannot expend City funds on religious ceremony or other such activities. While the City will not cover the costs, the policy clearly states that the City will not stand in the way of religious expression, and will provide additional time and access for the tribe.

Staff intends to present the Tribal Consultation Policy to City Council on September 18th for consideration and adoption.

Attachments

Tribal Consultation Policy Volume I (Volume II, Implementation is not included due to size)

Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation Volume I: Policy

City of Roseville

July 2019



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2018, the City of Roseville determined a need for internal guidance intended to provide consistency and fairness in the manner in which tribes are consulted with prior to and during project construction, to ensure a consistent application of policies for all discretionary projects by the City, and to exercise responsible management and use of public funds.

This guidance document is organized into two parts. First is the City's position on tribal participation during the project planning and approval process for discretionary projects. This includes both private sector and public (City) projects, which are subject to state and local laws and regulations that are under the jurisdiction of the City. It also includes guidance for City planners on determining when mitigation measures related to Native American participation are warranted under CEQA, standard treatment and mitigation measures that can be used consistently in project planning, and guidance on the City's use of public funding when conducting consultation.

Second, this guidance document also provides information and guidance for City staff and contractors during the project construction and implementation phases. This includes thresholds for payment for tribal participation, instructions for contractors in the event of an unanticipated discovery, and guidance for City staff in assessing and acting upon unanticipated discoveries.

This guidance document is organized into two sections. Volume 1 is the City policy and procedures, which was adopted by the City Council on [date]. Volume II is the implementation manual, which includes templates, forms, and example mitigation measure language. The City will periodically review Volume I to determine if revisions to the City's policies warrant consideration by the City Council. Volume II is intended to be a living document, and modifications to that volume will not require City Council adoption, as long as those amendments are consistent with the policy in Volume 1.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
CC&Rs	Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
PRC	Public Resources Code
SB	Senate Bill
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
UAIC	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Regulatory Setting

In recent years, a number of changes have occurred in the regulatory context within which the City operates. These changes occurred at various levels of jurisdiction, including at the city, state, and national levels and in the thresholds and expectations for best professional practices in cultural resources management. Changes have also occurred in terms of the level of involvement by stakeholders in cultural resources, particularly Native American tribes, as well as historical societies and the general public. The relevant laws and regulations include the following.

- Assembly Bill (AB) 52, passed by the California legislature in 2014, amended the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to require early consultation with California Native American tribes when preparing a CEQA document for a specific project. The City, as CEQA lead agency, must offer consultation with tribes that request notification of projects at the initiation of CEQA. The consultation, if initiated, is to determine whether or not Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), as defined by AB 52, would be affected by the project. Subsequently, an update to the CEQA Guidelines took effect September 27, 2016 that revised Appendix G to the CEQA Guidelines to separate the consideration of tribal cultural resources from cultural and paleontological resources, and to add sample checklist questions.
- Senate Bill (SB) 18 was signed into law in September 2004 and became effective in March 2005. SB 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) requires city and county governments to consult with California Native American tribes early in the planning process with the intent of protecting traditional tribal cultural places. The purpose of involving tribes at the early stage of planning efforts is to allow consideration of tribal cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy before project-level land use decisions are made by a local government. As such, SB 18 applies to the adoption or substantial amendment of general or specific plans. The process by which consultation must occur in these cases was published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research through its *Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to General Plan Guidelines* (November 14, 2005).
- The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 were amended in 2000 and 2004. The amended regulations, found in the Federal Register at 36 CFR Part 800, specify how federal agencies are required to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The Section 106 regulations apply to projects in the City when the project would receive federal funding, assistance, licenses, approvals, or permits (such as a Section 404 Clean Water Act permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] or funding by the Federal Highway Administration through the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)). While the City is not a lead agency under Section 106, its projects may be subject to compliance with it.
- Section 5097.5 (a, b & c) of the California Public Resources Code Section states:

“A person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological, rock art, or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by

human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.”

- Public Resources Code 5097.9 establishes that no public agency or private party using or occupying public property or operating on public property, under a public license, permit, grant, lease, or contract made on or after July 1, 1977 shall interfere with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion. This code also prohibits damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require.
- Public Resources Code 5097.98 specifies procedures to be followed in the event of the discovery of Native American human remains. This code specifies that the county coroner shall immediately notify the persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. It provides that the most likely descendant (MLD) has the right to inspect the site, with permission of the land owner, and provide recommendations for treatment of the remains and grave goods within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The code also provides procedures in the event that the MLD is unable to be identified or the identified descendants fail to make a recommendation.
- Public Resources Code 5097.99 states that no person shall obtain or possess any Native American artifacts or human remains except as otherwise provided by law. The code further states that unlawful possession of these items is a felony, punishable by imprisonment.
- Health and Safety Code 7050.5 establishes the intentional disturbance, mutilation, or removal of interred human remains a misdemeanor. This code also requires that upon the discovery of human remains outside of a dedicated cemetery excavation or disturbance of land cease until a county coroner makes a report. The code also requires that the county coroner contact the NAHC within 24-hours if he or she determines the remains to be of Native American origin.

In addition, the City is constrained by budgetary factors, coupled with a recent post-recession increase in private-sector development, that have led to the need for mindful expenditures of public funds. Thus, efficiency and consistency in compliance with the above laws and regulations are driving the need to develop standardized guidance for City staff.

1.2 History of Tribal Participation in City Projects

Overall, there has been an increased awareness of the importance of early consultation with resource stakeholders as part of project planning, particularly with tribes. There is an increasingly complex tribal consultation process that the City is either directly or indirectly affected by, and which varies from project to project. Typically, tribal consultation involves two classifications of consulting parties: the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and California Native American Tribes.

The California NAHC is composed of a nine-member governor-appointed advisory body responsible for the identification and cataloging of places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans,

including sacred sites and known Native American graves and cemeteries. The NAHC may serve as a trustee agency under CEQA and is responsible for identifying an MLD for Native American human remains that are unearthed in California. The NAHC may also serve as a mediator between landowners, agencies, and California Native American tribes.

California Native American Tribes (tribes) are defined in Section 21073 of the California Public Resources Code and Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004 and apply to both AB 52 and SB 18 tribal consultation. Under the former, the tribes that notified the City in writing of their request to receive notice of all projects subject to CEQA are subject to specific procedures enacted by AB 52. These tribes need not be physically located in or near Roseville but must be traditionally and culturally affiliated with the land currently under the jurisdiction of the City. In addition, California Native American Tribes, including but not limited to those that do not request that the City notice them under AB 52, may be consulted under SB 18. The SB 18 lists of tribal contacts typically provided by the NAHC in response to City requests include a number of tribes in the Roseville region. The City is required to offer consultation to all of the tribes named by the NAHC on its SB 18 list, when SB 18 applies.

With both AB 52 and SB 18 consultation, the culturally affiliated tribes that most often engages the City in consultation during project planning and construction is the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC); however, other culturally affiliated tribes are given equal opportunities to consult with the City. The tribal participation in projects typically occurs in one of two points in the process: 1) during pre-project planning and environmental review under CEQA (AB 52) and/or SB 18; and 2) during unanticipated discoveries that may occur during construction. Often, the former leads to requests for more involvement during project construction and implementation, which must be balanced by the requirements and thresholds of CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations.

1.3 Purpose and Need for Internal Guidance

The need for internal guidance for City staff is based on several factors, including the project-specific regulatory complexity for any given project, the diversity and inevitable turnover of City planning staff and elected officials, and limitations on public funding. Internal City guidance is intended to provide consistency and fairness in the manner in which tribes are consulted with prior to and during project construction, to ensure a consistent application of policies for all discretionary projects by the City, and to exercise responsible management and use of public funds.

Therefore, the City developed the following internal guidance, which is organized into the two phases noted above. Section 2.0 describes the City's position on tribal participation during the project planning and approval process for discretionary projects. This includes both private sector and public (City) projects, which are subject to state and local laws and regulations that are under the jurisdiction of the City. Section 2.0 also includes guidance for City planners on determining when mitigation measures related to Native American tribal participation are warranted under CEQA, standard treatment and mitigation measures that can be used consistently in project planning, and guidance on the City's use of public funding when conducting consultation.

Section 3.0 provides information and guidance for City staff and contractors during the project construction and implementation phases. This includes thresholds for payment for tribal participation, instructions for contractors in the event of an unanticipated discovery, and guidance for City staff in assessing and acting upon unanticipated discoveries.

This internal guidance document was developed by the City staff and assembled by a qualified professional who meets Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology codified in 36 CFR Part 61.

This guidance document is organized into two sections. Volume 1 is the City policy and procedures, which was adopted by the City Council on [date]. Volume II is the implementation manual, which includes templates, forms, and example mitigation measure language. Volume II is intended to be a living document, and modifications to that volume will not require City Council adoption, as long as those amendments are consistent with the policy in Volume 1.

2.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION DURING PROJECT PLANNING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Coordination with Existing Laws and Confidentiality Requirements

In developing this internal guidance, it is the City's intent to follow closely the requirements in applicable law. Nothing in this guidance document is intended to conflict with existing law, and where such conflicts may arise, existing law governs. This applies to the statute and guidelines implementing CEQA, the California Public Resources Code, the California Government Code, and the California Health and Safety Code. The City previously developed standard operating procedures for compliance with AB 52 and SB 18, which are provided in Volume II of this guidance document.

With regard to compliance with AB 52, the City's legal interpretation of the requirements thereof will require tribal consultation when the City is preparing any of the following:

- Initial Study/Negative Declaration
- Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
- Project or Program Environmental Impact Report
- Supplemental Environmental Impact Report
- Subsequent Environmental Impact Report

It is the City's interpretation of current state law that tribal consultation is not required under AB 52 for Statutory Exemptions, Categorical Exemptions, consistency determinations, or preparation of Addendum CEQA documents; however, tribes may request receipt of all routing notices as notification of all City projects, regardless of the type of discretionary review, thereby allowing for tribal input on the use of Categorical Exemptions.

With regard to compliance with SB 18, the City's legal interpretation of the requirements thereof will require tribal consultation when the City is preparing any of the following:

- Adoption or Amendment of a General Plan
- Adoption or Amendment of a Specific Plan
- Dedication of Open Space that Contains Tribal Resources

In the event that an SB 18 action also triggers CEQA review, then both SB 18 and AB 52 consultation are required; however, it is not necessarily the case that an SB 18 action will trigger a CEQA document that is subject to AB 52.

TCRs may or may not manifest as archaeological sites. In some cases, TCRs are viewsheds, plant gathering areas, or other sacred spaces that are not readily identifiable to non-tribal members. In many cases, TCRs also include an archaeological component, such as artifacts, features, and sites (with or without human remains), and these “archaeological TCRs” are more visible to the public, and thus, more likely to be subject to looting or pothunting. Therefore, maintaining confidentiality of the location and nature of archaeological sites and TCRs is of the utmost importance to the City. Similarly, federal and state law recognize this need. As it pertains specifically to CEQA and this internal guidance document, the City shall make best efforts to ensure that information about the location, description, and use of the tribal cultural resources is not included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the City to the public. Such information is protected from public dissemination through an exemption to the California Public Records Act. In addition, although no federal lands currently exist within the City boundaries, dissemination of archaeological site information is also prohibited by Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the NHPA. Therefore, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

In light of these requirements for confidentiality, it is the City’s policy to not make publicly available the locations of cultural resources and TCRs, and dissemination of such information will be tightly guarded on a “need to know” basis only. Such circumstances are generally limited to City staff, landowners of property that contain resources, and consultants and engineers who are responsible for designing proposed projects in accordance with these Guidelines.

2.2 Policy of Payment for Consultation

In many areas of California, including the City of Roseville, some tribes have requested payment of public funds for their participation in the early planning stages of City projects. The purpose of this guidance is to clarify what costs the City will pay in the event the City receives a request for payment for participation in a project planning process.

Currently, there are no laws or regulations that require payment to either consulting parties or tribes during project planning activities, consultation, or construction. In fact, “consultation” is defined by Government Code Section 65352.4 as “the meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties’ cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party’s sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes’ potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance.”

The City recognizes the importance of providing information, staff time, or contract labor time at no cost to the tribes and expects tribes to provide information to the City at no cost to the City. Additionally, there are numerous California Native American tribes in the region that may ascribe cultural affiliation to the Roseville area and may request consultation or participation in the future. Because different tribes have

different opinions, interpretations, cultural values, and information, it is the City's intent to consult meaningfully with all California Native American tribes who wish to do so.

Furthermore, because CEQA is founded on consultation with interested parties, commenting agencies, stakeholders, and the public, the City is tasked with consulting with many organizations and individuals regarding all aspects of CEQA review, including biological and wildlife non-profit organizations, professional societies and associations, and members of the public. All voluntarily provide input and information to the City on a wide range of environmental topics covered by CEQA, which is taken into account during the decision-making process for discretionary projects. It has always been the City's view that meaningful consultation cannot take place if such discussions are couched in financial or contractual relationships between the consulting parties and the public.

In addition, the City recognizes the difference between a "consulting party" (as described above) and a "consultant," where the City delegates the preparation of environmental documents and supporting technical information to third party consultants, selected according to qualifications, cost, and technical expertise. Use of registered professionals is defined further in Section 15149 of the CEQA Guidelines and does not include consulting parties. Such consultants represent the subject matter being analyzed and do not require concurrence or agreement from other experts in the field to be considered valid for the purposes of CEQA.

The City does not generally compensate any "consulting parties," including tribes, members of the public, or stakeholders, during project planning and environmental review for: 1) consultation during the City's project planning process; 2) for information that any consulting tribe or party wishes the City to take into consideration during project planning; and 3) for tribes, members of the public, stakeholders, or other parties to visit or survey project areas to make recommendations to the City.

2.3 Accommodations for the Expression of Religion

The City recognizes the right of all citizens to freely express religion, and the City does not intend to willfully interfere with religious expression by Native American tribes or by any member of the public in implementing this internal guidance or during the environmental review or consultation processes. Therefore, it is the City's policy to make "reasonable accommodations" for the expression of religion. "Reasonable accommodations" would be evaluated on a case by case basis and may include, but are not limited to:

- Facilitating project area tours during the project planning process;
- Providing privacy for tribal members when visiting TCRs;
- Honoring requests for meetings with tribal members to receive comments verbally, when members do not wish to document comments in writing;
- Temporarily pausing construction activities to accommodate a visit by tribal representatives, when determined by the City to be reasonable and feasible;
- Developing access agreements with tribes to allow for legal visitation of TCRs on City-owned property;

- Accommodating voluntary tribal observation during construction when tribal monitoring is not warranted under CEQA;
- Offering tribal representatives an opportunity to participate in pre-construction meetings with contractors to express tribal views regarding unanticipated discoveries;
- Requiring, as a mitigation measure, tribal monitoring during construction activities where such monitoring is deemed necessary under CEQA;
- Developing TCR treatment and reburial methods that are mindful of tribal values and culture;
- Providing reasonable opportunity for comment in order for the tribe to provide comments on projects during project planning that is subject to AB 52 and SB 18 consultation; and
- Any other accommodation deemed reasonable by the City.

Reasonable accommodations may be rescinded, revoked, or denied in the event of any of the following:

- Cause an unreasonable cost increase or delay that jeopardizes the viability of the project as determined by the City;
- Willful trespass of tribal members or representatives;
- After the City has initiated consultation, failure of a tribe or its representatives to respond to the City in a timely manner or in good faith;
- Any other behavior that is deemed to not be in good faith, as determined by the City.

2.4 Standard Mitigation Measures and Conditions of Approval

The City has developed standard mitigation measures and conditions of approval for discretionary projects under the City's jurisdiction. Below are descriptions of these measures, including guidance on their applicability and use. Actual example mitigation measure language is provided in Volume II (Implementation Manual).

2.4.1 Avoidance and Preservation in Place

Consistent with Section 21084.3(a) of the Public Resources Code, the City shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any TCR. This can be achieved through several possible scenarios, depending on the project circumstances. Each of the following scenarios represents a different level or strength of protection.

Use of Exclusionary Fencing

Where the City has determined that a TCR is located immediately adjacent to ground-disturbing activity, but where the location of the TCR is not proposed for impact, the City may require the placement of temporary construction fencing to prevent accidental or incidental impacts to the location during construction. This may also be appropriate when the TCR is located within a riparian area that cannot be impacted by the project. The exclusionary fencing must be included on all construction plans, specifications, and bid packages, which must stipulate the timing of the installation and conditions under which fencing is monitored and inspected until removal. This mechanism is appropriate when

construction-related activities could inadvertently impact a site but does not provide long-term management or preservation measures.

Modification of Project Boundaries

Where the City has determined that a TCR is located in an area that can be feasibly excluded from the project entirely, it may require that the project be redesigned to avoid the site. This may require either a lot line adjustment, construction perimeter fencing, or other feasible avoidance options. Such a decision would need to occur during the preparation of the CEQA document and could be memorialized as a mitigation measure if agreeable to all parties. This mechanism would allow for avoidance during construction, as well as post-construction, however it would not guarantee preservation of the resource that is no longer within the project boundary.

Incorporation into Open Space with Deed Restrictions

For projects that include the planned dedication of open space (which would also require compliance with SB 18), there may exist an opportunity to capture the TCR into the open space, either as currently designed or through a modification to open space boundaries to incorporate the TCR into it. This is common in oak woodland areas, where there tends to be a correlation between oak trees and bedrock mortars, as one example. Open space typically requires that the landowner restrict future development through recording of a deed restriction on the property; any such restrictions are public documents and must not specifically identify the location of TCRs. Moreover, care should be exercised when using deed restrictions, which can be reversed by landowners in the future. Therefore, this option may be better suited for City projects, as opposed to third party developers, unless additional measures can be put into place that ensure the deed restriction is not reversed without the City's knowledge.

Management of open space may be the responsibility of a homeowner's association, parks and recreation department, or non-profit preserve manager, all of whom would require knowledge of the resource and its location. Furthermore, because open space areas may allow for public visitation, the use of open space as an avoidance and preservation mechanism must be accompanied by a plan that dictates the activities that are allowed and prohibited within the location of the TCR. These activities may differ between the TCR and that which are allowed in the balance of the open space. In general, management of the protected resource should include, but not be limited to, the same types of activities that apply to deed restrictions, as described below.

Use of Development Restrictions in Perpetuity

The strongest method of avoidance and preservation in perpetuity of TCRs is the dedication of a deed restriction or declaration of covenants and restrictions over the site, recorded with the County, to restrict development in perpetuity. The easement may be held either by the City, the County, a non-profit corporation, or a California Native American tribe, as long as the landowner and the easement holder are not the same.

Development restrictions in perpetuity take much longer to negotiate and record, are more expensive due to the funding assurances required (Property Analysis Records and endowments) and are typically more expensive to manage (third party preserve managers and more stringent monitoring and management requirements); however, they are also very difficult to reverse in the future. As such, deed restrictions provide the highest level of assurances that a site will be preserved in perpetuity.

The entity selected for management must be able to demonstrate capability to perform the following actions, as deemed appropriate: fence and gate repair; sign replacement; regular monitoring and associated reporting by a professional archaeologist for damage; erosion control; trash removal; vegetation and weed control; security patrols; vandalism abatement; and removal of trespassers. No signs indicating the presence of tribal cultural resources shall be permitted.

In addition, on a case by case basis, the City should consider **prohibiting** the following activities within the boundaries of preserved sites, even if such activities are permissible in other areas of larger biological or open space preserves, within which the site may be located:

- Unseasonable watering
- Use of fertilizers, pesticides, biocides, herbicides or other agricultural chemicals
- Use of off-road vehicles and use of other motorized vehicles except on existing roadways
- Agricultural cultivation activity of any kind
- Recreational activities, including, but not limited to, camping, with the exception of the use of a pedestrian trail adjacent to the site boundaries
- Construction, reconstruction, erecting or placement of any building, billboard or sign (except for that which is designed to keep the public out), or any other structure or improvement
- Depositing or accumulation of soil, trash, ashes, refuse, waste, bio-solids or any other materials
- Lighting fires, incendiary devices, or flammable substances
- Planting, introduction, or dispersal of nonnative or exotic plant or animal species (animal grazing is permitted for fire control)
- Filling, dumping, excavating, draining, dredging, mining, drilling, removing, or exploring for or extracting artifacts, minerals, loam, soil, sand, gravel, rock, or other material on or below the surface of the sites, or granting or authorizing surface entry for any of these purposes
- Altering the surface or general topography of the sites, including but not limited to any alterations to habitat, building roads or trails, over paving or otherwise covering the sites with concrete, asphalt or any other impervious material, except for capping, if required and specified in the deed restriction as allowable
- Removing, destroying, or cutting of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation, except as required by law for fire control and prevention or treatment of disease, or as required to maintain public safety
- Mechanical or chemical weed abatement activities (hand and grazing methods are acceptable)
- Manipulating, impounding or altering any natural water course, body of water, or water circulation on the sites, and any activities or uses detrimental to water quality, including but not limited to degradation or pollution of any surface or sub-surface waters
- Engaging in any use or activity that may violate, or may fail to comply with, relevant federal, state, or local laws, regulations, permit conditions, or applicable policies

- Signs indicating the presence of the protected TCR

The above restrictions and management requirements may be stipulated either in the deed restriction document itself, or in a separate Operations & Management Plan.

Finally, deed restrictions are public documents and must not specifically identify the location of TCRs; however, the document must specifically include the conservation of cultural and tribal values.

2.4.2 Pre-Project Repatriation Designation

The City may recommend that the landowner or project proponent (if not the City) designate a reburial location on the property for any tribal cultural materials or human remains that may be unearthed during ground-disturbing activities during the project. The location shall be one that will not be subjected to ground-disturbing activities in the future. This location will be documented as a reinternment location by the Native American tribe, and the tribe may file it as such with the NAHC, County, City, and the California Historical Resources Information System. The site of any reburial of Native American human remains shall be kept confidential and not be disclosed pursuant to the California Public Records Act, California Government Code §§ 6254.10, 6254(r). The Placer County Coroner is also responsible for withholding from public disclosure any information related to such reburials, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254.5(e).

2.4.3 Pre-Construction Inspections

In some cases, vegetation, structures, or pavement obscure the ground surface, making identification of archaeological TCRs difficult. When the project description calls for the removal of the material, exposure of the natural soil may reveal evidence of archaeological sites, features, or constituents that were not visible during project planning, which would justify the need for construction monitoring. Conversely, it may indicate that no sites exist below the material, such that monitoring during construction was, in hindsight, not necessary. Therefore, the City may elect to allow tribal representatives an opportunity to perform an inspection during the first week of ground-disturbing activity, in lieu of full-time construction monitoring. The City's policies regarding payment (Section 2.2) shall apply.

In this event, a minimum of seven calendar days prior to beginning earthwork or other soil disturbance activities, the construction manager should notify the City's representative of the proposed earthwork start-date, in order to provide the City with time to contact a culturally affiliated tribe. A tribal representative would be invited to inspect the project location, including any soil piles, trenches, or other disturbed areas, within the first five days of ground-breaking activity, at the discretion of the tribe. During this inspection, a meeting of construction personnel is recommended in order to afford the tribal representative the opportunity to provide tribal cultural resources awareness information. In the event that the tribe does not send a representative within the prescribed time frame, then the City is not obligated to re-invite the tribe and activity will proceed.

2.4.4 Tribal Monitoring

As part of environmental and CEQA review, tribal consultation may or may not cause the City to determine that TCRs (as defined by Section 21074(a) of the Public Resources Code) may be significantly impacted by a proposed project. In many cases, the City receives requests from tribes for tribal

monitoring, regardless of the CEQA findings. The purpose of this section is to define the thresholds for when tribal monitoring shall be a mitigation measure or condition of approval, and when it should not.

As shown in the flow charts and procedures in Volume II, the City first must determine, through consultation if requested by a tribe, whether or not a TCR is present within the project area. The City will evaluate the information provided by consulting tribes to determine if the information meets the definitions in Section 21074(a)(1) of the Public Resources Code. If not, then the City will next determine if substantial evidence has been provided, pursuant to Section 21074(a)(2) of the Public Resources Code. The City does not recognize the fair argument standard as meeting the definition of substantial evidence under Section 21074(a)(2).

If the City determines that information submitted by a tribe does not meet the legal definitions of a TCR under state law, then the City shall document this finding in the administrative record, CEQA document, and in its termination of consultation (without agreement) letter to the tribe. The City may elect to use the following language as part of the record:

“After reviewing the information provided by the tribe, the City has determined that there is not substantial evidence present to support the notion that Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Section 21074(a) of the Public Resources Code, will be impacted by the proposed project; however, we would welcome any input on the contractor awareness training session, should you so desire. In addition, the City will notify the tribe in the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of potential Tribal Cultural Resources so that we may consult with you on identification and appropriate treatment, pursuant to applicable state law. The City hereby concludes consultation with the tribe pursuant to Section 21080.3.2(b)(2) of the Public Resources Code.”

However, if the City determines that a TCR is present, then the City next will determine whether or not the TCR will be significantly impacted by the project (see Volume II). The presence (or likely or possible presence) of a TCR within a project area does not, in and of itself, trigger mitigation. Only after the City determines that the TCR will be significantly impacted does the City consider the appropriate type of mitigation. Tribal consultation will assist the City in making the following decisions.

Appropriate mitigation for TCRs must take into account two primary factors. The first is that the proposed mitigation must be appropriate for the nature of the resource being impacted. For example, tribal monitoring during construction would not necessarily be appropriate if the resource is not archaeological in nature, or if the location will be protected from project activity by exclusionary fencing. Tribal monitoring would also not be appropriate for most activities that occur above the ground surface, or those that are located within and would not excavate below areas of documented fill. Tribal monitoring would, however, be appropriate when there is a known or high likelihood that an archaeological TCR will be encountered during ground-disturbing activities. The City should consider whether or not tribal monitoring, if warranted, should be focused only on vegetation removal, ground disturbance to a specific depth, or in only certain portions of the project.

The second factor is that the proposed mitigation must pass the seven tests for mitigation under CEQA (Figure 1). If the City determines that tribal monitoring (or any mitigation measure) is appropriate given the nature of the TCR and project activity, then the City must subject the proposed measure to the seven tests shown in Figure 1.

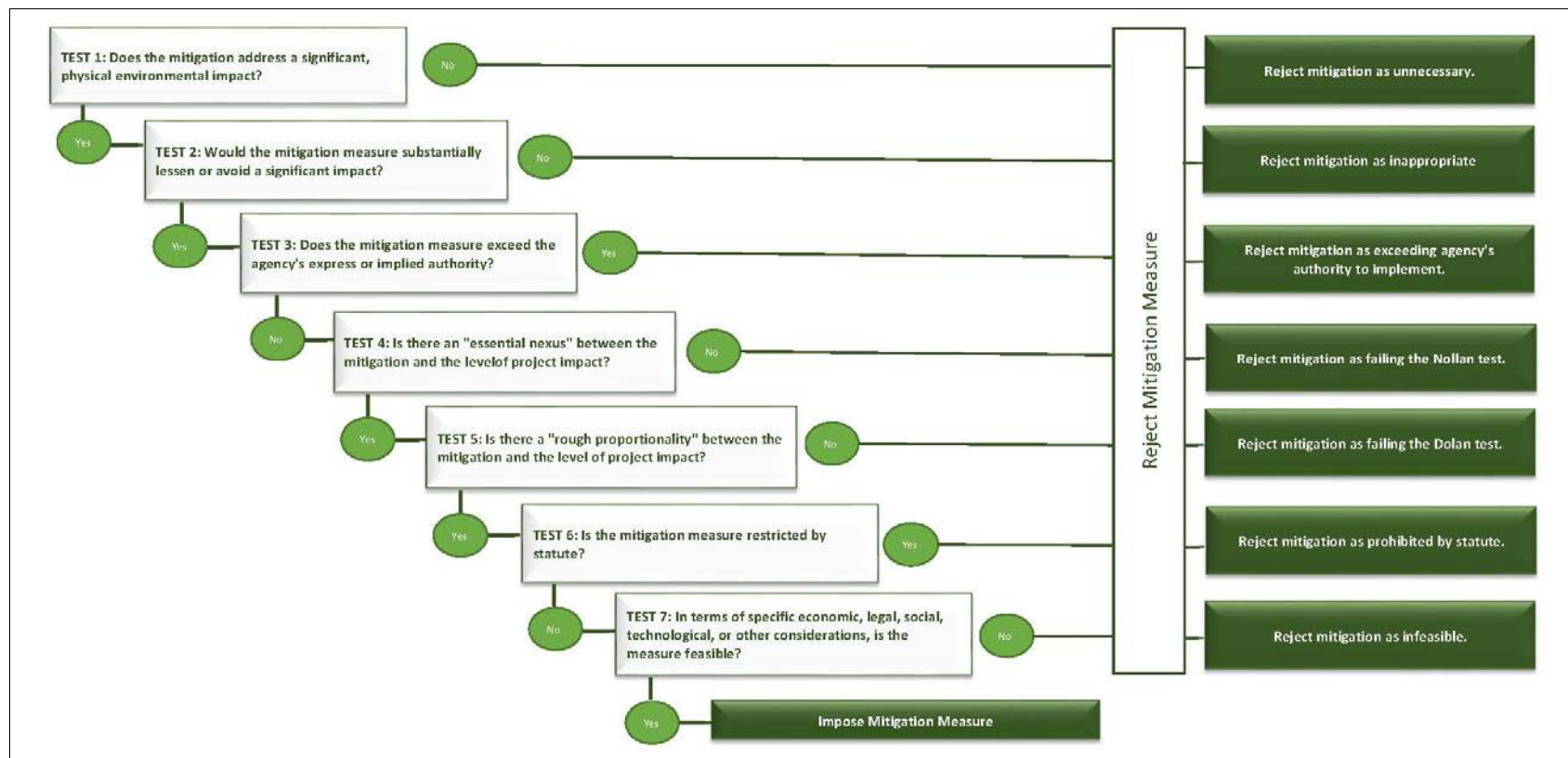


Figure 1. Seven Tests for Mitigation Measures (adapted from Placeworks 2012).

If the City determines that the proposed mitigation of tribal monitoring is both appropriate for the nature of the resource and passes the seven tests for mitigation under CEQA, then the City shall require that as a mitigation measure in the environmental document, pursuant to Section 21082.3(a) of the Public Resources Code. The City should then terminate consultation (with agreement) according to Section 21080.3.2(b)(1) and consider the requirement for payment of tribal monitoring, as described in Section 3.0.

In the event that the City applies the screening methods above to a tribe's proposal for tribal monitoring and determines that the mitigation is neither appropriate nor allowable under CEQA, then the City shall reject the tribe's recommendation. In doing so, the City must document the justification for the decision in the administrative record and in the termination of consultation (without agreement) letter to the tribe.

The City may consider using part or all of the following response:

"In determining appropriate mitigation for significant impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources, the City considered: 1) recommendations submitted by the tribe during AB 52 consultation under Section 21080.3.2(a) of the Public Resources Code; 2) requirements under Section 15041(a) and 15126.4(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines for feasible and mandatory mitigation, respectively; and 3) Section 21082.3 of the Public Resources Code regarding mitigation of significant impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources. After evaluating the information provided by the tribe through consultation, and in consideration of the City's legal obligations under CEQA and the requirements cited above, the City determined that tribal monitoring during construction will not reduce the impact to TCRs to a level that is Less Than Significant. However, in accordance with Section 21084.3(b), the City determined that appropriate and feasible mitigation will be composed of the following: [insert].

The City hereby concludes consultation with the tribe pursuant to Section 21080.3.2(b)(2) of the Public Resources Code."

In consideration of the factors above, in general, tribal monitoring would be considered under any of the following circumstances:

- when one or more buried archaeological or known (non-isolate) TCRs is likely in the vicinity, but its specific location is unknown;
- when ground-disturbing activities will come within 100 feet of a recorded Native American archaeological site or TCR; and
- when installing or verifying the placement and integrity of temporary exclusionary (orange barrier or silt) fencing around TCRs that must be avoided.

Mitigation measures that require tribal monitoring must be written with specificity in mind, and must, at minimum:

- specify the exact number of tribal monitors for the project (as these will be paid monitors);
- not name a specific tribe, but reference "a culturally affiliated tribe;"
- clearly define the scope of what should be monitored (e.g., "all ground-disturbing activity for the project," or "initial vegetation removal only," or "ground disturbance down to X feet below the surface," or "all ground-disturbing activity in the [define] area of the project");

- specify the number of hours' notice that a tribe is given in advance of the start of monitoring activity (e.g., 72 hours);
- indicate whether or not activity can proceed without a monitor who did not arrive as scheduled, as long as the notification procedures were followed;
- specify the authority of the tribal monitor to halt project activity and for how long (see Section 3.0 for more information); and
- specify the reporting requirements back to the City for reconciliation with the Mitigation Measure Reporting Program (e.g., monitoring logs).

The City further recognizes that there are numerous culturally affiliated tribes with whom it consults, and that the City is not able to hire more monitors than are necessary simply because there is more than one interested tribe. In cases where more than one tribe wishes to monitor, then the City may require that interested tribes alternate monitoring days or projects, in cases where there are multiple project phases or segments.

Finally, monitoring is considered a last resort to minimizing or mitigating significant impacts and is not the default treatment for all projects. Should the City determine that monitoring is not an appropriate mitigation, then the City (with permission from the landowner, if on private property), may extend an opportunity to tribes to visit the project during construction on a volunteer basis, provided that, if required by the landowner, the visitors receive safety training and sign liability release waivers. The City does not have the authority to grant property access to private property over the objections of the landowner.

2.4.5 Capping

In certain cases, the use of capping with natural materials (e.g. certified sterile soils) may be used to effectively bury a TCR or archaeological site to protect it. This could include sites that are located in highly visible areas where public access could otherwise present a risk to the preservation of the site, where existing topography or future grade differentials could cause erosion and stabilization issues, or where there is not sufficient horizontal separation from project activities, but that vertical separation could be achievable. In these scenarios, the use of capping with soil, vegetation, and/or geotextile fabric may be preferred over complete exposure of the site.

If determined appropriate by the City, in consultation with culturally affiliated tribes, temporary protection, as discussed below, may be provided to cemeteries, burials, burial objects, burial soil, sacred objects, sacred sites, and sacred structures within the direct area of impact or exposed by project-related activities during project construction. These procedures may be undertaken where there is the potential for construction activities to damage site, objects, or human remains. In consultation with a City representative, a tribal monitor and qualified archaeologist will demarcate the limits of the area to be capped.

Where capping is considered an appropriate treatment measure, the following guidelines are recommended:

- The culturally affiliated tribe(s) should be afforded an opportunity to review and comment upon the capping plan and monitor its installation.

- The thickness of the soil cap must take into consideration the size and shape of the site, particularly the elevation of above-surface features like bedrock outcrops.
- The methods used to cap the resource must be designed to avoid damage to the resource during the process of installing the cap (such as prohibition of heavy equipment during installation).
- Caps may be covered with vegetation (without invasive root systems) to discourage erosion and unauthorized digging.
- No buildings or structures shall be placed on top of the cap.
- Non-motorized pedestrian paths may be placed over the cap, but only when constructed of natural materials such as bark or pea gravel (i.e., no pavement, brick, imported stone) and only when the entire site is capped by at least 18 inches of soil.
- No signage to indicate the location of a site beneath the cap shall be installed.
- Deed restrictions that limit future use and development in perpetuity should be considered for areas subject to capping.
- As appropriate, the capping should include a combination of layers of culturally sterile and chemically-compatible soil of different colors and/or the layering of cyclone, chain link, or orange barrier fencing to discourage digging.

2.4.6 *Project-Specific Public Interpretation and Education*

In cases where a significant effect to a TCR will occur and the TCR is deemed significant because of its association with tribal culture, history, religion, or other values, but where the impact by the project is determined to be indirect, or because the qualities that convey the significance of the TCR are not location or materials, interpretation of the TCR for the benefit of the public may be an appropriate mitigation.

This can be achieved through the development of:

- One or more interpretive panels in parks, along trails, or at scenic overlooks (without disclosing the specific locations to the public);
- An educational module for K-12 students;
- Development of an exhibit for the Maidu Museum & Historic Site;
- Creating replicas of artifacts, including the potential for commissioning the creation of cultural items from Native American artisans for museum or educational use; or
- Digital scanning and archiving of sites.

The consultation conducted with the culturally affiliated tribe would determine whether or not one or more of these measures is appropriate for TCRs.

2.4.7 Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions

For residential development projects that may be located in close proximity to known and/or preserved TCRs, the City may elect to require a notice to future property owners of the prohibition of artifact collecting and excavation, without disclosing specific locations of sites. This can be accomplished through Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&Rs) that are recorded on each parcel. In such a case, the City may require the following:

“The collecting, digging, disturbance, or removal of any artifact or other prehistoric [precontact] or historic object located in an open space area, conservation easement, a lot subject to a deed restriction, or to any archaeological site that may become unearthed in the future, is prohibited.”

2.4.8 Tribal Access Agreements

One of the barriers to traditional use of tribal resources has been private land. Many tribes have not been able to demonstrate a continuum of use of a TCR because the land upon which it is located was claimed or deeded to others. This has resulted in either an inability to use TCRs, or the need to risk trespass in order to do so.

In order for a California Native American tribe to gain access to a TCR (located on City property) for visitation, the City may develop a right-of-access authorization for requesting tribes. The authorization shall specify the terms under which tribal access can be legally achieved and shall define the acceptable and prohibited uses thereof, and appropriate liability waivers.

In the event that a tribe requests access to a TCR that is located on private property, the City may require the landowner to develop an access agreement with a culturally affiliated tribe as part of a CEQA mitigation measure.

2.4.9 Contractor Awareness Training

There always remains a possibility that unanticipated discoveries may occur during project construction. For this reason, an archaeological sensitivity training program (Contractor Awareness Training) may be appropriate for both cultural resources and TCRs. In that event the City will develop a program with a focus that is tailored to the type of resources likely to be encountered. For example, a project that involves demolition and replacement of a historic-era building in old Roseville might have a greater potential for the discovery of historic (non-Native American) archaeological materials, and thus, a training program would be developed by a qualified professional archaeologist and not require participation by tribes. However, in cases where the project location is near a natural waterbody or is in an area determined to be sensitive for precontact or Native American resources, then the development of a training program would require input from culturally affiliated tribes.

If deemed necessary by the City, in consultation with a culturally affiliated tribe, sensitivity training should be conducted during a pre-construction meeting for construction supervisors prior to beginning any ground-disturbing project work. The sensitivity training program should provide information about notification procedures when potential archaeological material is discovered, procedures for coordination between construction personnel and monitoring personnel, and information about other treatment or issues that may arise if cultural resources (including human remains) are discovered during project construction. This protocol shall be communicated to all new construction personnel during orientation,

prior to the employee beginning ground-disturbing work on the project, and on a poster that is placed in a visible location inside the construction job trailer.

If the project has the potential to impact TCRs, then tribal input into the program is advised. In this case, the program should include relevant information regarding sensitive tribal cultural resources, including applicable regulations, protocols for avoidance, and consequences of violating state laws and regulations. The program should also describe appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for resources that have the potential to be located on the project site and will outline what to do and whom to contact if any potential TCRs are encountered. The program should also underscore the requirement for confidentiality and culturally appropriate treatment of any find of significance to Native Americans and behaviors, consistent with Native American Tribal values.

2.4.10 *Post-Review Discoveries*

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources or TCRs, even for projects that do not have known resources present. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then the City must carry out steps to identify, evaluate, and treat the find in accordance with applicable state law. Because this potential exists for all projects that involve ground disturbance, it is recommended that an unanticipated discovery procedure be a required mitigation measure or condition of approval for all projects that will disturb the ground. Specific procedures for addressing discoveries are provided in the following chapter.

2.4.11 *Alternative Treatment Measures*

Based on the number and type of resources within a project, or based on the construction timing of the project, there may be a need to develop and negotiate certain types of mitigation that are not provided for above. There may also be requests from consulting tribes for methods of identification that may be considered to be non-traditional in mainstream cultural resources management (hereafter, “alternative”). The City, in consultation with appropriate professionals, experts, and tribes, shall be solely responsible for making the decision about whether or not an alternative method is appropriate for City projects. For private projects, where a project applicant objects to an alternative method, the City may opt to require a suitable substitute, as long as it has a similar result or effect. In any case, the City shall not require mitigation when the effects are found under CEQA to be not significant, and any such mitigation must be commensurate with the impact.

However, there are specific types of alternative methods that the City has determined are not appropriate at this time, including:

- Unless mutually agreed to by all culturally affiliated consulting tribe(s) and the City, use of forensic or human remains detection canines for surveys;
- Use of compensatory mitigation (payment of funds in exchange for impacts);
- Any mitigation or treatment that appears to benefit a specific entity, person, or tribe, rather than mitigating for a resource;

- Any method that is not proven or accepted by the professional community that would create an undue financial burden on the City or applicant; and
- Any other method or treatment that the City deems is not appropriate.

Controlled Grading

One example of an alternative method is controlled grading to slowly and carefully remove overburden and allow for less destructive exposure of any cultural constituents. This may be implemented during the excavation of soil that is identified as part of a precontact site. When used specifically for precontact archaeological sites or TCRs, this technique would, by definition, require the use of both an archaeological monitor and a tribal monitor from a culturally affiliated tribe. Because a tribal monitor would be required in this scenario, payment for monitoring is appropriate (see Section 3.0 for policies on payment).

Controlled grading would not be required for soil that is identified as non-cultural formational soil or fill dirt imported to the site that is determined to lack cultural constituents. The determination of the transition from cultural soil to formational soil should be made jointly by the project's archaeological consultant, City staff, culturally affiliated tribe(s), and geotechnical professionals.

Controlled grading will involve use of a small piece of equipment or a road grader to peel away native soil using shallow cuts made in approximately two-to-five-inch-deep layers. The grading equipment will push the shallow cuts of soil to the outside of the cultural deposit area. This deposited soil may be sampled and screened to ensure adequate detection of any cultural materials that may be present. The monitors will observe and may provide input on the controlled grading process; however, the pace of the grading and the depth of layers to be removed will be directed by the City and implemented by the contractor. The potential exists that discoveries may temporarily suspend the controlled grading process if they are significant and require focused archaeological excavations or other appropriate treatment.

The archaeological monitor and tribal monitor will observe the removal of soil by a backhoe equipped with a flat-edge bucket or follow closely behind the grading equipment and mark any cultural material with pin flags. Each artifact will be recorded to provide horizontal and vertical locational data. If no cultural deposits are encountered, the road grader will continue to make passes until one of two conditions are met (whichever occurs first):

- Grading will continue to a depth of 30 centimeters below the depth of any recorded artifacts, suggesting an end to the potential for cultural deposits; or
- Non-cultural formational soils are encountered that predate any human occupation of this location.

Once the cultural deposit has been completely removed, the controlled grading process will be terminated, and mass grading may proceed.

3.0 TRIBAL PARTICIPATION DURING PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

The intent of tribal consultation during project planning and environmental review is to resolve potential conflicts between projects and resources early in the planning stages. In many cases under the City's jurisdiction, this has been successful. However, there are circumstances that arise during project construction, such as unanticipated discoveries, that can lead to additional participation by tribes. This section describes the City's policies and procedures for addressing tribal participation during construction.

3.1 Policy of Payment for Tribal Participation During Construction

If the City determines that tribal monitoring or participation is required as a mitigation measure or condition of approval, then payment is appropriate (payment for non-required tribal observation and for consultation is not; see Section 2.0.). The following policy is intended for both City and private projects under the jurisdiction of the City.

When a mitigation measure of a certified environmental document or a condition of a permit or approval requires tribal monitoring of construction-related activities, the City shall retain the specified number of tribal monitor(s) under contract for the purpose expressed in the mitigation measure using the payment schedule provided further below.

3.1.1 Tribal Monitor

A tribal representative that is paid for his or her participation as a monitor:

- has the Tribe's authority to make daily decisions on Native American beliefs, wishes or policy, but may consult with other tribal members with authority and/or experience when it does not delay project progress;
- has the Tribe's authority to consult on their behalf with the Project Archaeologist on the archaeological investigations;
- is required to report to the appropriate tribal members on project progress, activities, finds, problems by whatever methods are appropriate;
- is required to report to the designated job supervisor on a daily basis; and
- has the Tribe's authority to lodge a formal complaint.

Examples (for the purpose of this section) include Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Council Members, and Tribal Monitors. As of the date of this publication, the Maximum Actual Hourly Rate paid for a Tribal Monitor is \$27.00 per hour. Tribal monitor pay rates shall be subject to escalation that is commensurate with the date and amount of Cost of Living Adjustments made for City employees (determined by the Local 39 Memorandum of Understanding). In addition, the City will revisit the pay schedule with each update of these Guidelines, which may or may not result in a revision.

In addition, the following parameters apply:

- Tribal Monitors shall be compensated only for City-authorized labor spent on the job site and are subject to applicable labor laws with respect to paid rest breaks and unpaid meal periods.

- Tribal monitors shall be provided with a mileage reimbursement, based on the Internal Revenue Service reimbursement rate in effect at the time of travel. Mileage shall be calculated based on the distance between the job site and the main tribal office.
- The City shall not compensate more than one Tribal Monitor per project without prior approval by City staff in advance.
- The City shall not compensate trainees or interns for tribal monitoring.
- The City shall not pay for monitoring of activities that do not involve ground or vegetation disturbance that would have the potential to impact a TCR, as determined through the City's environmental review and associated consultation process.
- All representatives and monitors must adhere to job site safety protocols.
- Private property owners reserve the right to prohibit entry to private lands.
- The City will identify Tribal Monitors and will discuss Tribal Monitor assignments with culturally affiliated tribes prior to monitoring activities.
- The City shall use a temporary employment agency to handle all employment paperwork, insurance, and employment law compliance; Tribal Monitors shall not be considered employees of the City.

Pay rates for tribal monitoring and participation for private developments (where the City is not the project proponent) may be separately negotiated between the tribe and project proponent. Nothing in these guidelines or in applicable law prohibits a private landowner from separately entering into an agreement with a tribe to provide unrequired monitoring or monitoring at higher rates, so long as doing so does not attempt to circumvent existing laws and consultation processes.

In the event that the City receives a request for tribal monitoring after project approval, which may be just before or during construction, when tribal monitoring was not a mitigation measure or condition of approval, the City shall not pay for tribal monitoring. However, the City will consider requests from interested tribes to visit the project site to observe project activities on a voluntary basis, as long as appropriate safety procedures are followed and a waiver of liability (including proof of workers compensation insurance) is on file with the City.

3.2 Contractor Guidance for the Response to Unanticipated Discoveries

In the event that project construction activities result in the discovery of previously unknown cultural resources, which may or may not include TCRs, the following procedures generally apply. These procedures may be superseded by equivalent or more effective mitigation measures in the approved CEQA document, or by federal permits and conditions. Therefore, these procedures are intended to serve as guidance when another permit or environmental document is silent on one or more of these issues. Deviation from these procedures may also be warranted, in the event that the discovery is atypical. The City shall exercise discretion in deviating from this guidance. The City may also choose to extend the timelines as stated in the procedures below. Any extension of timelines shall be documented in writing, which may be satisfied by electronic communication.

3.2.1 *Initial Pause and Assessment for All Discoveries, Regardless of Cultural Affiliation*

In the event of an unanticipated discovery during construction, all ground disturbing work must pause within a 100-foot radius of the discovery, and the construction manager must take reasonable measures to protect the discovery from damage by equipment or personnel. This may include placement of plywood or steel plates over the excavation area (if feasible), or placement of exclusionary fencing. Work may continue on other parts of the project while the following procedures are carried out, but construction personnel are strictly prohibited from disclosing the discovery to the public, which includes posting on social media.

Immediately upon taking reasonable measures to protect the discovery, the construction manager must notify the City's representative by phone, regardless of the presence of an archaeological or tribal monitor. The City's representative will immediately coordinate with the monitoring archaeologist (if present) or contact the project archaeologist, or, in the absence of either, contact a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeologist.

The professional archaeologist must make a determination, based on professional judgement and supported by substantial evidence, within one business day of being notified, as to whether or not the find represents a cultural resource or has the potential to be a tribal cultural resource. The subsequent actions will be determined by the type of discovery, as described below. These include: 1) a work pause that, upon further investigation, is not actually a discovery and the work pause was simply needed in order to allow for closer examination of soil (a "false alarm"); 2) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are clearly not related to tribal resources, such as can and bottle dumps, artifacts of European origin, and remnants of built environment features; and 3) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are likely related to tribal resources, such as midden soil, bedrock mortars, groundstone, or other similar expressions.

Whenever there is question as to whether or not the discovery represents a tribal resource, the City shall consult with culturally affiliated tribes in making the determination. Whenever a tribal monitor is present, he or she shall be consulted.

3.2.2 *Response to False Alarms*

If the professional archaeologist determines that the find is negative for any cultural indicators, then work may resume immediately upon notice to proceed from the City's representative. No further notifications or tribal consultation is necessary, because the discovery is not a cultural resource of any kind. Should tribal representatives or monitors desire to take possession of non-cultural materials, the tribe may execute a voluntary agreement with the property owner to take possession as long as removal has been approved in writing by the property owner (if not the City). In this case, where the find is determined to not be a cultural resource, then the maximum delay to the project activities is expected to be one business day.

If the find represents a paleontological resource, then the City's representative will notify a professionally qualified paleontologist to address the find separately and notice to resume work at that location cannot occur until authorized by the City's representative, and the time required to do so is not addressed in this

guidance. Tribal representatives may not remove paleontological materials without permission from the City and property owner (if not the City).

If the find is determined to be a cultural resource, then the procedures below apply.

3.2.3 *Response to Non-Tribal Discoveries*

If a tribal monitor is not present at the time of discovery and the professionally qualified archaeologist determines that the discovery is a cultural resource but is not reasonably associated with Native American culture, then the City shall notify by e-mail any tribes that specifically requested notification of such discoveries, with a description and a photograph of the find. These requests for notification must be provided to the City in writing in advance of a discovery. Notified tribes shall be afforded up to 24 hours (none of which time period may fall on weekends or City holidays) to review the information (which may or may not include a site visit) and determine whether or not the tribe possesses information about the discovery that would differ from the determination made by the professionally qualified archaeologist. If a notified tribe responds within 24 hours to indicate that the find represents a tribal cultural resource, then work may not resume at the location until the City, in consultation with the tribe(s), addresses the find in accordance with CEQA and Section 3.2.4.

If the tribe fails to respond within 24 hours or responds to concur with the archaeologist that the discovery does not constitute a tribal resource, then the archaeologist shall submit to the City, within two business days, a brief plan for evaluating the significance and recommended treatment. The City shall have up to two business days to review and approve the implementation of the plan.

Upon receiving a notice to proceed from the City, the professional archaeologist must complete the evaluation within five business days, unless additional time is granted by the City in light of the nature of the find. The results of the evaluation may be communicated to the City in an email; formal reporting may continue during construction, after the data collection is completed and the City authorizes a notice to resume work at the location.

If the evaluation results in a finding that the discovery is not a historical resource under CEQA, then work may resume at the location of the discovery immediately upon notification of such from the City's representative. The delay to project construction at that location would be expected to be no more than 10 business days.

If the evaluation results in a finding that the discovery is a historical resource under CEQA, then the professional archaeologist shall immediately implement the treatment specified in the work plan. Work may not resume at the location of the discovery until the City issues a notice to proceed. The amount of delay to the discovery location depends on the nature and extent of the discovery; however, the City shall issue a notice to resume work at that location as soon as data collection is completed by the archaeologist. Formal reporting and analysis may continue during construction, after the City authorizes a notice to resume work at the location.

3.2.4 *Response to Tribal Discoveries*

If the professional archaeologist determines within one business day that the find does represent a cultural resource, and that it is reasonably believed to be associated with Native American culture, or when a notified tribe responds pursuant to the notification process in Section 3.2.3 that the find does, in fact,

represent tribal resources, then the City shall notify by email, within one business day of receiving such information, all culturally affiliated tribes that specifically requested such tribal consultation notification during environmental review and planning. Tribes that did not respond to offers to consult or declined consultation without such request for notification will not be contacted. Each notified tribe will have one business day from the time of notification to request a visit of the discovery location (if so desired). Tribal representatives who wish to visit the location must notify the City's representative in its response to obtain access and safety information and all non-agency and non-contracted personnel are subject to approval by private property owners. However, it should be noted that while a property owner has the legal right to approve non-agency and non-contracted personnel, the City will not authorize work to resume until appropriate personnel have been approved for entry so that the project conditions can be satisfied. Notified tribes that do not respond or visit the location within one business day may submit comments to the City in writing; however, field visits may or may not be accommodated.

Each visiting tribe will have two business days from the time of the site visit to submit written recommendations to the City for appropriate treatment. Recommendations must be accompanied by supporting information that constitutes substantial evidence for any determination of a TCR. Any recommendations for treatment or mitigation are subject to the process illustrated in Figure 1. Only those recommendations that are determined by the City, as lead agency and engaging in good faith consultation, to be both appropriate and allowable under CEQA would be subject to payment for tribal representatives or monitors.

The City shall have three business days from the close of the two-day comment period to review the information submitted and determine: 1) whether or not the find is subject to state law; 2) whether or not the find represents either a TCR or a historical resource; 3) whether or not the find has been significantly impacted; and if so, then 4) the appropriate treatment. In the absence of substantial evidence or in the case of conflicting tribal comments, the City may elect to exercise one or more of the options specified in Section 21084.3(b), if feasible. Any recommendations submitted by tribes that are not implemented by the City shall be documented in the administrative record with an explanation as to why the recommendations were rejected. If the City determines that the find is either a TCR or a historical resource, then work cannot resume at that location until the resource is treated to the satisfaction of the City, acting as the Lead Agency.

If the City determines that the find is neither a TCR nor a historical resource, then no additional treatment is necessary under state law, and the City's representative shall issue a notice to proceed with activity at that location. In this case, the maximum delay to project activities is expected to be eight business days.

The amount of delay to the discovery location depends on the nature and extent of the discovery; however, the City shall issue a notice to resume work at that location as soon as possible. If other areas outside of the 100-foot radius of the discovery are available to continue with work, notice to resume work may be given for these locations. Formal reporting or other types of mitigation (such as public interpretation) may continue during construction, after the City authorizes a notice to resume work at the location.

3.2.5 *Response to Human Remains Subject to State Law*

If it is determined that human remains are found, or remains that are potentially human, then the treatment shall conform to the requirements of state law under California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

and Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. For the purposes of this project, the definition of remains subject to state law (Section 5097.98) shall apply. This definition states: “(d)(1) Human remains of a Native American may be an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. (2) Any items associated with the human remains that are placed or buried with the Native American human remains are to be treated in the same manner as the remains, but do not by themselves constitute human remains. “The City understands that Native American tribes ascribe importance to objects and surrounding soil matrix associated with human remains that is broader than what is defined in state law. The City will consider requests from tribes to treat additional objects and matrix in the same manner as human remains and will exercise its discretion in doing so on a case-by-case basis.

If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human (as defined in state law), then the individual making the discovery shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641, Native American human remains and multiple human remains). The archaeologist shall notify the Placer County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, then the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American MLD for the project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center, using an open space zoning designation or deed restriction as appropriate, and/or recording a reinterment document with Placer County (AB 2641).

3.3 Policy of Payment for Unanticipated Discovery Response

Under state law (Public Resources Code section 5097.98(a)), where human remains are encountered and the NAHC identifies a MLD, the MLD “may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American human remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.” The landowner must next discuss and confer with the MLD “all reasonable options regarding the descendants’ preferences for treatment.”

The Public Resources Code (PRC section 5097.98(e)) further provides: “Whenever the commission is unable to identify a descendant, or the descendants identified fail to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendants and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance.”

The Public Resources Code requires that under limited circumstances (e.g., when the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation) the landowner must reinter remains and associated items. It is therefore the City's policy to cover the reasonable cost of that reinterment when the find occurs on City property. In the event that reinterment applies to projects on non-City (private) property, then the landowner may negotiate the cost separately with the MLD.

In the event of the disturbance of human remains on City-owned property, the City shall be responsible for the reasonable reinterment of remains in a manner that is considered equivalent to the physical condition that the remains were in at the time of discovery, with the intent of restoring the remains to that form. That is, the City is responsible for mitigating direct, physical construction impacts caused by a City project to human remains, consistent with the nexus provisions of CEQA. Any proposal for reburial on City property must first be reviewed and approved by the City to confirm the location does not conflict with current or reasonably foreseeable City improvements, utilities, maintenance, or other City operations.

For the purposes of this section, "remains" is inclusive of associated grave goods, plus any additional objects and matrix the City has agreed to treat in the same manner are human remains. The City will not compensate or reimburse for the processing of remains or reburial using methods that cannot be reasonably ascertained from the discovery. The City is responsible for the reasonable and necessary costs of the disinterment and reinterment process, but not for any cleaning, blessing, data recovery, or other "processing" of the remains, or for any interim storage where the purpose is to provide space for such "processing." As an example, if the remains were encountered as a cremation, the City will not pay for the cost of reintering the cremains in wooden boxes or with other materials, as doing so would not be returning them to their original form at the time of discovery. However, the City will make reasonable accommodations of time for the MLD to prepare the cremains in any other manner that is beyond that which the City can compensate. Examples are given below; they are intended for illustrative purposes only and may not represent all potential scenarios encountered. These examples would also provide guidance to the discovery of non-Native American human remains that are not the result of a crime scene. These examples are written based on the assumption that the remains are left in place until the new burial site is prepared, and therefore interim storage is not needed. However, there may be circumstances in which the City determines that interim storage would be needed, such as if the remains need to be removed from the construction site before the new burial site is ready.

3.3.1 *Scenario 1*

In the event of the discovery of cremated or fragmented remains in a discrete concentration, the City will be financially responsible for securing a location free from future disturbance; retaining a tribal representative to oversee or carry out the placement of remains into the reinterment location; transport of the remains to the reinterment site; providing a backhoe and operator to excavate a reinterment location roughly proportional to the dimensions of the concentrations and backfilling after reinterment; and filing of a deed restriction on the location to ensure no future disturbance, as necessary. The City will not be financially responsible for religious ceremony, ritual, or blessing; wrapping, padding, or similar preparation; wooden boxes or vessels; or space for interim storage or processing; however, the City will not willfully interfere with religious expression by Native American tribes, should they wish to provide additional treatment of materials prior to reburial.

3.3.2 Scenario 2

In the event of the discovery of cremated or fragmented remains in a dispersed context that are not in a discrete concentration or intact burial, the City will be financially responsible for securing a location free from future disturbance; retaining a tribal representative to oversee or carry out the placement of remains into the reinterment location; transport of the remains to the reinterment site; providing a backhoe and operator to excavate a reinterment location roughly proportional to the volume of material recovered, and backfilling after reinterment; and filing of a deed restriction on the location to ensure no future disturbance, as necessary. The City will not be financially responsible for religious ceremony, ritual, or blessing; wrapping, padding, or similar preparation; wooden boxes or vessels; or space for interim storage or processing; however, the City will not willfully interfere with religious expression by Native American tribes, should they wish to provide additional treatment of materials prior to reburial.

3.3.3 Scenario 3

In the event of the discovery of an intact burial (articulated skeleton), the City will be financially responsible for securing a location free from future disturbance; retaining a tribal representative from the MLD to oversee or carry out the placement of remains into the reinterment location in a similar configuration as original burial; transport of the remains to the reinterment site; providing a backhoe and operator to excavate a reinterment location roughly proportional to the dimensions of the burial(s), and backfilling after reinterment; and filing of a deed restriction on the location to ensure no future disturbance, as necessary. The City will not be financially responsible for religious ceremony, ritual, or blessing; wrapping, padding, or similar preparation; wooden boxes or vessels; or space for interim storage or processing; however, the City will not willfully interfere with religious expression by Native American tribes, should they wish to provide additional treatment of materials prior to reburial.

3.3.4 Scenario 4

In the event of the discovery of an intact grave with remnants of, or an intact, coffin or container, the City will be financially responsive for securing a location free from future disturbance; if the coffin or container was damaged during the unanticipated discovery, materials and labor to create or provide a replacement coffin or container that is roughly in-kind if requested by the MLD¹; retaining a tribal representative to oversee or carry out the placement of remains into the coffin or container and into the reinterment location; transport of the remains to the reinterment site; providing a backhoe and operator to excavate a reinterment location roughly proportional to the dimensions of the grave, and backfilling after reinterment; and filing of a deed restriction on the location to ensure no future disturbance, as necessary. The City will not be financially responsible for religious ceremony, ritual, or blessing; wrapping, padding, or similar preparation; or space for interim storage or processing; however, the City will not willfully interfere with religious expression by Native American tribes, should they wish to provide additional treatment of materials prior to reburial.

¹ The original coffin or container may be of religious or other significance to the MLD, and therefore replacement should be offered, but should be a decision of the MLD.

4.0 REFERENCES

Placeworks. 2012. A Practical Guide to the California Environmental Quality Act.